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Hongkong Daily Press

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No. 21577 號柒拾柒百伍仟壹萬貳第 日壹拾月捌年卯丁 HONG KONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1927. 式拜禮 日陸月玖年七廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	9.35	10.09	12.02	1.18	2.37	3.00	4.57	5.43
Yammat ...Dep.	6.43	8.07	9.41	10.15	12.08	1.24	2.43	3.06	5.03	5.49
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	8.21	9.55	10.29	12.22	1.38	2.57	3.20	5.17	6.03
Taipei ...Dep.	7.11	8.35	10.09	10.43	12.36	1.52	3.11	3.34	5.31	6.17
TaipeiMarketDep.	7.16	8.40	10.14	10.48	12.41	1.57	3.16	3.39	5.36	6.22
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	8.51	10.25	10.59	12.52	2.08	3.27	3.50	5.47	6.33
Shuanghui ...Dep.	7.32	8.56	10.30	11.04	12.57	2.13	3.32	3.55	5.52	6.38
Shuanghui ...Arr.	7.38	9.02	10.36	11.10	13.03	2.19	3.38	4.01	5.58	6.44
Shuanghui ...Dep.	7.43	9.07	10.41	11.15	13.08	2.24	3.43	4.06	6.03	6.49
Canton ...Arr.	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	7.14	8.38	10.12	10.46	12.39	1.55	3.14	3.37	5.34	6.20
Shuanghui ...Dep.	7.21	8.45	10.19	10.53	12.46	2.02	3.21	3.44	5.41	6.27
Fanning ...Dep.	7.32	8.56	10.30	11.04	12.57	2.13	3.32	3.55	5.52	6.38
TaipeiMarketDep.	7.38	9.02	10.36	11.10	13.03	2.19	3.38	4.01	5.58	6.44
Taipei ...Dep.	7.43	9.07	10.41	11.15	13.08	2.24	3.43	4.06	6.03	6.49
Shatin ...Dep.	7.53	9.17	10.51	11.25	13.18	2.34	3.53	4.16	6.13	6.59
Shatin ...Arr.	8.07	9.31	11.05	11.39	13.32	2.48	4.07	4.30	6.27	7.13
Yammat ...Dep.	8.13	9.37	11.11	11.45	13.38	2.54	4.13	4.36	6.33	7.19
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.13	9.37	11.11	11.45	13.38	2.54	4.13	4.36	6.33	7.19

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	9.09	10.43	11.17	13.10	2.26	3.45	4.08	6.05	6.51
Shatin ...Dep.	8.40	10.04	11.38	12.12	14.05	2.51	4.10	4.33	6.30	7.16
Shatin ...Arr.	8.40	10.04	11.38	12.12	14.05	2.51	4.10	4.33	6.30	7.16
Shatin ...Dep.	8.45	10.09	11.43	12.17	14.10	2.56	4.15	4.38	6.35	7.21
Shatin ...Arr.	8.45	10.09	11.43	12.17	14.10	2.56	4.15	4.38	6.35	7.21

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Office, Kowloon, or from Messrs. T. H. COOK & SON, Ltd., Hong Kong, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Hong Kong.
G. A. WALKER, Manager.

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Sailings from Canton—KINSHAN—TUESDAY, THURSDAY
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CHILDREN IN THE U.S.A.

NEGLECT AND POVERTY.

CABINET MINISTER ADMITS TERRIBLE CONDITIONS.

The following remarkable letter on the conditions of child life among the poor of "prosperous America" was written by Judge Henry Neil, of Chicago, the famous advocate of Mother's Pensions:—

The most amazing thing about America, writes Judge Neil, is the recent charge by Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labour, a member of President Coolidge's Cabinet, specially in charge of the Federal Child-Welfare Bureau at Washington, D.C., that there are half a million children being schooled for crime in the United States. No one pays any attention to his charge.

One would think that our public school officials would at least deny it if it is untrue, but no one at the National Education Association annual meeting even mentioned it, and I was not allowed to present it at their meetings.

Thousands of articles are published about how the children are improperly taught and poorly fed in Russia under the Soviet Government, and these excite great interest in our educational circles, but that our own schools are preparing 500,000 children for a criminal or pauper life in America, no one seems to care a rap.

"Nobody Cares."

I have spent more than 10 years making an investigation of our treatment of children in our own schools and also in those of Great Britain, France, South Africa, and Italy. In every foreign country the people are interested in the welfare of their school children, but in America nobody cares.

I spoke at a large meeting of business men in London with regard to the American school system, and they were surprised. They could scarcely believe that Americans were so careless about the welfare of their coming generation.

I am now in Berlin, investigating the care of their school children by the Germans, and shall soon go on to Moscow to learn how the Russians care for their children. The reports from Russia are conflicting. The Anti-Sovietists contend that the poor children are under-nourished, and, when the crops are insufficient to supply their needs, they nearly starve. Soviet officials, on the contrary, aver that the children are at all time adequately fed, and when there is a shortage of food they are the country's first care.

Which of these reports is true? That is what I am going to find out, and at the conclusion of my investigations I shall publish a full and correct statement of facts as they really are to the whole world. If all the children in Russia are, as stated by the Soviet Government, adequately nourished, in 20 years Russia will have enough strong men to conquer the world.

Making Criminals.

I herewith quote from a letter from Secretary James J. Davis, written to me in reply to my 5,000-word report on school children in America. A copy of this report can be had free of charge from the Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C.

"I hope your message goes far and wide.

"We have in this country 500,000 children who lead lives of utter neglect and direct poverty. If these children are allowed to grow up ill-nourished and ignorant, they will be wards of charity to-morrow, if they are not the criminals who fill our jails. Whereas, if properly helped, they might be useful or brilliant citizens.

"If we have not enough humanitarianism to save these little ones from lives of hatred and bitterness, we ought in selfish devotion to our own interests and safety to prevent them from growing into the menace they are sure to become.

(Continued on next column.)

CHINESE PRIEST MURDERED.

SERIES OF SHANGHAI
CRIMES.

WORK OF ROBBER GANG.

SHANGHAI, August 30th. Thugs and armed robbers were active in the International Settlement and Chinese territory yesterday and Friday afternoon and night. In one instance in Chinese territory a priest was shot and instantly killed by a gang of gunmen. In the Settlement the biggest haul made was \$2,573.90.

The priest, in company with five other priests, was walking on Ning Kuo Road, North of Kau Lung Jo, when they were confronted by ten men who had been concealed in a wheat field. The priests protested that they had no money but were subjected to search. The gunmen became enraged over finding nothing, opened fire with their pistols and killed one priest.

In Pootung a gang of 20 armed robbers raided several houses, obtaining loot totalling \$5,000. They escaped before the arrival of the police.

A Chinese pedestrian walking on Hardeon Road, near Annam Road, was held up by four armed men and relieved of cash and native bank orders aggregating \$2,573.90.

A lone armed highwayman stopped a pedestrian in broad daylight on Seward Road, near Minghong Road, robbing him of cash totalling \$510.

Another daylight robbery of the highway variety took place on Boone Road, near Fokien Road. Six men, one of whom was armed with a pistol, robbed a pedestrian of \$180.

Two Chinese jewel brokers were accosted near the West Gate by four armed men. The brokers were robbed of jewels valued at \$1,300.

"RANJII'S" NEW YACHT.

TO CARRY VICEROY OF
INDIA.

SOUTHAMPTON. Formerly the floating home of Mr. M. Bayard Brown, the American millionaire, reclusive, who lived on board, while the ship was anchored off Brightlingsea, the steam yacht *Valfregia* is undergoing extensive alterations at Southampton for its new owner, the Maharaja Jamshid of Nawangar, more popularly known as "Ranji." When completed the *Star of India*, as the yacht is now named, will proceed to the Maharaja's estate on the banks of the Gulf of Cutch, where she will be used for cruising in Eastern waters. One of her first duties upon arrival in India will be to carry the Viceroy across the Gulf of Cutch on an official visit to the Nawangar State. Before being named *Valfregia*, the yacht was known as *Lady Terfida*, whose handsome figure-head she bears on her bow.

She is a vessel of 735 tons, Thames measurement, and was built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company at Glasgow in 1888. Overhaul work at present in progress is being carried out by Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft and Co., Ltd., in conjunction with Commander B. Leyland, V.D., R.N.V.R., Commissioner of Ports and Customs for the Maharaja at Jamnagar. The Maharaja has decided that the furnishings of the yacht shall be of the latest European style. There will be a liberal dash of gold and silver in the dainty colour schemes.

"We cannot have too many people preach this gospel who keep at it, we may yet persuade our people that the abolishment of child poverty is as much our duty as the abolishment of child ignorance. I thank you again for letting me see the proofs, and to assure you of my undying interest in this cause."

In any other Christian country any person who made a statement as the above would be tried for treason, but in America no one seems to notice it. We are so satisfied with ourselves that the probability of our having 500,000 more criminals does not agitate us.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Sanitary Board meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Meeting of Management Committee of H.K. Football League, Volunteer Headquarters, 5.30 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: "Cheer O": Concert, 7.30 p.m.; "Better O": Whist Drive, 7 p.m.
Ping Pong League: Club de Recreio v. C.A.A. (Y.M.C.A.). Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Queen's Theatre: "A Slave of Fashion."
World Theatre: "Dance Madness."
Star Theatre: "Sherlock Jr."
Principal Malls: Inward: Australia, etc. (Taiping and St. Albans). Outward: Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Perseus), 2.30 p.m.; Canada, America, etc. Europe via Siberia and via Victoria, B.C. (President Jefferson), 5 p.m.

Wednesday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
H.K. Baseball League: Japanese v. Filipinos, Happy Valley Diamond, 5.15 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: "Cheer O": Whist Drive, 7.15 p.m.; "Better O": Sing-Song, 7 p.m.
Water Polo League: V.R.C. "B" v. End Scots Guards; K.B.S.F.P.A. "B" v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "A."
Ping Pong League: W.Y.O.B.U. v. St. Peter's Club (S.C.A.A.).
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "Wanderer of the Wasteland."
World Theatre: "Hey! Hey! Cowboy."
Star Theatre: "The King on Main Street."
Principal Malls: Inward: Europe via Negapatnam, letters only (Lycaon).
Friday.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Organ Recital by Major E. J. Barkham, St. John's Cathedral, 5.30 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C.A. last moonlight bathing picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 6.30 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: "Cheer O": Concert, 7 p.m.; "Better O": Variety Concert, 7 p.m.
Ping Pong League: O.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A. (St. Peter's Club).
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "Wanderer of the Wasteland."
World Theatre: "Hey! Hey! Cowboy."
Star Theatre: "The King on Main Street."
Principal Malls: Outward: Europe via Siberia (Lycaon), 10.30 a.m.

Saturday.

Bankruptcy Court, 10.30 a.m.
4th Extra Race Meeting, Macao.
St. Peter's Club Picnic for Blind Home inmates. Start from Star Ferry Wharf, 2.30 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: Launch Picnic: Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 2.15 p.m.; Kowloon, 2.30 p.m.
Lawn Bowls League: Division I: Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Taikoo R.C. Division II: Taikoo R.C. v. R.H.K. Yacht Club.
Hong Kong Baseball League: "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.) v. Filipinos, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C.A. launch picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 2.45 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Ping Pong League: T. Institute v. St. Peter's Club (S.C.A.A.).
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and King Edward Hotel.
Concert at Kowloon Cricket Club for Service men.
Queen's Theatre: "Wanderer of the Wasteland."

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NORTHERN CAPTIVES IN SHANGHAI.

1,500 TO BE MADE INTO GOOD SOUTHERNERS.

RAILWAY STATION POSTER DISPLAY.

SHANGHAI, August 30th.

The North Railway Station yesterday presented a distinctly war-like appearance. As in the previous wars in the districts round Shanghai, the military had taken complete possession of the waiting rooms and platforms and coolie-soldiers munched their chow all over the place. The main entrance to the station proper had been closed early in the day and the only entrance was through the Shanghai-Woosung looking office. This was strictly guarded by the youthful Nationalist soldiers armed with rifles.

During the early afternoon a troop train conveying some seven hundred captured Sun Chuan Fang troops arrived at the station. These all had been shorn of their Northern uniforms and were being for the most part herded in the dozen freight wagons which brought them from Lungtan by Nationalist soldiers carrying automatic rifles. However, they seemed to be resigned to their new allegiance as is the usual case in a captured Chinese army, and were causing no trouble.

Wounded Coming Too.

It is said that the number of captured Sun Chuan Fang troops now in Shanghai and at Lungtan number about 1,500, with several hundred more reported to be on the way here. These, it is said, will be taken on to Hangchow at the earliest possible moment, where they are likely to be incorporated into the armies of the Nationalists. In addition to the captives who arrived on the train during the afternoon, there were reported to be some twenty wounded Nationalist soldiers. These were immediately transferred to the Red Cross Hospital in Chinese territory. There are reported to be quite a number of seriously-wounded Nationalists en route to Shanghai.

The fighting yesterday along the Lungtan front was not as heavy as on the previous day, it is said. It is believed that Sun Chuan Fang's men have suffered severe reverses. According to an authoritative source he now has about 10,000 men this side of the river and these are outnumbered several times by the Nationalist forces.

The headquarters of the Nationalist forces in the North Station are well littered with Nationalist and anti-foreign posters.

Chinese Political Art.

On the main doorway of the station on the inside is hanging a poster depicting a foreigner down on his knees with a Nationalist twisting his ear. Suitable characters tell of the suffering he is undergoing at the hands of the Chinese.

On the pillars of the waiting room are a series of posters with pictures on them representing the foreigner as a cat playing with a cage of mice. The lion and the tiger also furnish their share in the cartoons. The Northern militarists are represented as devils.

This decorative scheme is more or less carried out through the outer precincts of the station as well.

According to reports from Chinese sources a strict watch is being kept at the North Station as well as in other parts of Chinese territory for the army of Sun Chuan Fang's spies. Careful watch is also being kept for the Communists and orders for the arrest of more than a score of persons have been made.

The Fear of a Strike.

The General Labour Union, fearing a strike on account of the restless conditions, has issued a circular to the effect that all workers should exercise caution when about to go on strike as they are subject to the influence of the reactionaries. "The light-minded will go on strike over a trivial matter," it continues, "but will never receive the assistance of the union. The labourers are aware that the Communists are robbing them of their privileges. More than 300,000 labourers have been ruined by communism at Hankow and are out of employment. If the Communists are found to be intimidating the workers of any concern and urging them to strike they should be handed over to us. We will deal rigorously with them. Please warn all labourers."

Posters, said to be emanating from the Shanghai Students Union, were distributed throughout Chinese territory on Sunday and yesterday. These were both anti-foreign and anti-Northern in character and called on all to sever economic relations with the British and to beat down the militarists.

GRIST FOR THE MILL.

RECRUITING BANDITS IN SHANTUNG.

SUN'S ARMY THE LEAST OF THREE SCOURGES.

A correspondent from Tenghsien, Shantung, under the date of August 17th, writes that two of Chang Tsung Chang's officers are now in that city recruiting bandits for his army. This in all probability simply means furnishing these rascals with rifles and ammunitions for future devilments; for when soldiers in the regular army have been known to desert to the hills and become bandits, can we expect these men, now kindly reformed by the government, not to return to their vomit again?

A man who should know reports that Sun Chuan Fang's forces are now down the line within a hundred odd li from Pukow, but the report needs confirmation—also that Feng's troops have not retreated more than 100 li west of Hsuehchou.

The Southern Army, in its retreat, seems to have forfeited the meagre remains of its good reputation among the people who aver that of the three scourges, Chiang's troops, the Northern forces, and Sun's army, the latter have a somewhat less resemblance to a swarm of locusts.

Tickets on the railway are being sold south to Hsuehchou only, and no one should attempt to travel who is not furnished with a good stock of forbearance. A recent traveller down the line reports that the first class compartments were filled with petty officers, one to a room, and the stench of their opium filled the car. Attempting to enter a second class compartment, he found two soldiers in it, who cursed him so soundly that he beat a hasty retreat.

China insists that she should be treated by other nations as an equal, but fails to perceive that she must conduct herself as a civilized nation before such nations will so treat her, for equality is a matter of merit, not something which can be forced. Our civilized, enlightened Chinese friends—for whom all have respect, and with whom we sympathize, suffer on account of the coarse insolence of others. Their best course would be to follow the example of Booker Washington and do all in their power to make their fellow countrymen worthy of respect, for them, and then, only then, can and will they be treated as equals.

In making this criticism, one should not omit to say that compared with forty years ago, there has been a great improvement at least in Shantung, and foreign travellers receive nothing but friendly treatment from the merchant class, the people at large, and even from many of the soldiers; but the bullies are still too numerous, and officers and soldiers, like those who committed the outrages at Nanking and elsewhere, not unequal treaties—are the real barrier to China's progress.—P. and T. Times.

CRIME AT SHANGHAI.

RAID ON CHAPEL HOUSE.

ARRESTS AND BOOTY RECOVERED.

SHANGHAI, August 30th. With the permission of the police authorities of Chapel, local municipal police, headed by P.C. S. Henton raided a house in Chapel, at 209, Kung Yee Lee, in search of part of a gang of armed robbers who held up and robbed a Chinese shop at 357, Cunningham Road. The robbers obtained nearly \$300.

At the Chapel dwelling the robbers escaped before the arrival of the police but two women, wives of the suspected men, were arrested and held for aiding and abetting the robbers. A search of the house revealed several loaded pistols, a large sum of money which is believed to be the proceeds of armed robberies, and a quantity of ammunition for pistols.

At the time of the robbery in the Settlement a Chinese constable on duty 80 feet away heard and saw nothing unusual, he claimed. After the robbery, four in number, had left the premises, the alarm was raised and Settlement police responded. A number of Chinese detectives and constables scoured the neighbourhood and sighted two suspects. The two men ran but were caught near the North Thibet Road Bridge.

They admitted participating in the robbery and gave the names and address of their accomplices. This information led to the raid on the house in Chapel.

Two other robberies were reported in the Settlement on Monday afternoon and night, one being an armed highway robbery in which a woman was relieved of a gold bangle valued at \$40.

The armed robber who was wounded in a gun battle with police of the Harbin Road Station on Monday night, yesterday died of his wounds.—Shanghai Times.

HARBIN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

ROADS REPAIRED AND OLD BUILDINGS PULLED DOWN.

MANCHURIAN TRADE DEVELOPS.

HARBIN, August 21st. To look at Harbin today, the change is wonderful and certainly the Municipal Council must be praised for the manner in which they have insisted on good pavements and the pulling down of old buildings. They have a lot to fight with as there are many Chinese who object to cleanliness and sanitation. There is the Three Province Bank which insists on keeping a garbage box on the pavement in front of the bank causing people to hold their noses when they pass. The police are powerless to cope with a nuisance which is countenanced by such a bank. This garbage box is a disgrace to the town and there should be some way of forcing the bank to keep its garbage in its yard. Then there are certain extra-territorial who think that they can do what they like and with whom the Council has also much trouble. For instance there is a Britisher who covers the actions of a Russian who keeps a so-called "Furnished Apartments" and this Britisher serves in a high position. Again there is another Britisher who openly does not pay his rent and laughs at the Municipal Council. Such men do not raise the prestige of the British nation in Chinese eyes and should be severely dealt with.

A Telephone Catastrophe.

Harbin was six hours without a telephone service in the busy hours of the morning owing to an extraordinary accident. One of the Japanese Power Station wires fell on a main telephone cable and caused the telephone station to break out in flames. By using sand the fire was extinguished but it was some time before work commenced again. The engineer in charge of the telephone station kept his head and acted very promptly.

Japanese Imports.

With the rapid development of Manchuria, Japanese merchants are desirous of securing the market and for this purpose a syndicate has been formed to import Japanese manufactures into the country. Five million yen having already been subscribed for this purpose. Every week there are many visitors from Japan and they all go back with the story of the wealth of Manchuria and the necessity of getting hold of the market.

Navigation Figures.

The Commercial Department of the C. E. K. has just given out some of the figures connected with the goods traffic on the river Sungari this year. Since the beginning of the navigation till August 1st more than 22,000,000 pounds of grain have been brought by river to Harbin, a quantity which is the record for any year in the history of Manchuria. Besides grain there have been 1,600,000 pounds of timber and 600,000 pounds of coals brought to Harbin. Owing to the wonderful high water this season all steamers and barges have been working at top speed and practically all the grain stored in the villages has been brought to Harbin, thus giving the river fleet an opportunity to take up the carriage of timber. For this purpose several barges have been despatched to the Amur where timber is cheaper than on the Sungari. At the same time that grain has been brought here, about 1,500,000 pounds of textiles and hardware have been shipped to the river villages and this means a great improvement in trade here.

C.E.R. Board Meeting.

The long postponed board meeting of the C. E. R. has just taken place. The meeting was presided over by the President and Vice-President regarding the division of cash. In the future all cash must be deposited half in the Three Province Bank and half in the Dal Bank, and the latter has to pay over 18,000,000 gold roubles to the former.

Great Floods In Ussuri.

The rains in the Ussuri have played havoc with the railway line and traffic cannot be resumed for ten days at the very least. The line is under water for a distance of 80 kilometres, in some places to a depth of over 20 feet. Many village houses have been swept away by the flood, people being drowned, while the great rice plantations are all destroyed. The C. E. R. Board voted a sum of 20,000 gold roubles for the sufferers and this amount was immediately telegraphed to Habarovsk to the Committee attending to those who have become homeless.

Visit From Japanese Minister.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mori, has just paid a visit to Harbin, remaining here three days. In an interview which he gave to Russian and Japanese pressmen, he stated that Japan would insist on all Treaty obligations made by China being carried out. Being here in a private capacity he did not visit any Chinese officials and there was no official reception of any kind.—Shanghai Times.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 5th, 1927	
A.K. Bank	1,075 buy.
Chartered Bank	210 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & S.	200 nom.
Do.	213 1/4 nom.
P. & O. Bank	233 buy.
East Asia Bank	300 nom.
Canton Insurance	350 sel.
China Underwriters	31 1/2 nom.
North China Ins.	143 nom.
Yongtai Insurance	230 buy.
Yongtai Insurance	230 buy.
China Fire Insurance	300 nom.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	333 buy.
Steamboats	331 sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	60 cts. sel.
Indo-China (Pref.)	330 nom.
Do. (Def.)	348 buy.
Shell Transport	92 1/2 nom.
Star Ferry	245 50 buy.
Waterworks	117 nom.
China Sugars	115 sel.
Malayan Sugars	132 sel.
Benguet	117 1/4 nom.
Kailan Mining	49 1/2 buy.
Langkate (combined)	173 buy.
Do. (single)	173 buy.
New Engineering	114 1/2 buy.
Shanghai Dock	114 1/2 buy.
H.K. & S. Steved.	364 nom.
H.K. Land	555 1/2 buy, 55 1/2 sel.
Hong Kong Realty	36 sel.
H.K. Territorial	114 sel.
Hampshire Estates	112 1/2 buy.
Empire's Buildings	330 buy.
Rural Lands	114 sel.
Kwo Cottons	114 sel.
Oriental	114 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	114 buy.
Do. (new)	114 1/2 nom.
China Buses	114 7 nom.
H.K. Tramways	220 buy, 20 1/2 sel.
Peak Tram (old)	114 sel.
Do. (new)	114 sel.
Singapore Tractors	10 1/2 buy, 11 1/2 sel.
Taxis	114 nom.
Amusements	114 nom.
Canton Ice	35 nom.
Cements (combined)	114 sel.
Do. (old)	114 60 nom.
Do. (new)	114 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	114 1/2 nom.
Do. (old)	114 39 nom.
Do. (new)	114 42 nom.
China Provision	114 nom.
Constructions	114 sel.
Dairy Farms	114 20 buy.
Der A. W. S.	114 nom.
H.K. Electric	114 33 sel.
Macao Electric	114 37 buy.
H.K. Ryos (old)	114 nom.
Do. (new)	114 nom.
Lane Crawford	114 sel.
Mackintosh	114 nom.
Sincere	114 nom.
United Asbestos	114 sel.
Watsons (old)	114 nom.
Wm. Powells	114 sel.
Telephones	114 370 sel.
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; nom.—nominal.	

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 6th, 1927.

ON LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	111 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	111 1/2 7/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	—
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/0 7/16
Documentary Bills, at 3 months' sight	2/0 7/16
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	48 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	48 1/2
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	130 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	130 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	30 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	30 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bills, at sight	7 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	7 1/2
ON HONGKONG.	
On demand	100
ON MANILA.	
On demand	85 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	84 1/2
ON BATAVIA.	
On demand	110
ON HAIKOW.	
On demand	110
ON SAIGON.	
On demand	110
ON BANGKOK.	
On demand	95 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	89.50
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	—
SILVER, per oz.	25 5/16

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE]

RUSSIA, September 4th.

Paris	124
Brussels	34.91 1/2
Amsterdam	12.12 1/2
Berlin	20.43 1/2
Oslo	18.54 1/2
Prague	164
Madrid	28.78
Athens	287
Bio	5.59 1/4
Bohemia	1 1/4
New York	4.86 1/2
Geneva	25.21
Milan	88.55
Stockholm	18.00 1/2
Vienna	24.47 1/2
Helsingfors	193
Lisbon	2 1/2
Bucharest	78 1/2
Buenos Aires	47.15 1/2
Kobe	111.6 1/2
Shanghai	27 1/2
Hong Kong	111 1/2
Silver spot & forward	25.5 1/2

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[A.P.B.]



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Hemostyl is put up in Syrup form or in Tablets, and is a most palatable tonic, suitable for young and old.

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HONG KONG.

THE ANTIMONY-SULPHIDE CASE.

LAW OF COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION.

JUDGMENT FOR HONG KONG EXPORTER.

NO BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The action brought by a London firm, Messrs. John Batt & Co., Ltd., against Messrs. Silva-Netto & Co., exporters of Hong Kong, was concluded before the Puisse Judge (Mr. Philip Jacks) in the Summary Court yesterday.

The plaintiffs claimed \$832 as damages under an alleged breach of contract for the sale of 75 tons of Chinese antimony sulphide ore. That the ore contained the right percentage of antimony was not disputed, but it was alleged that the percentage of oxide was unduly large. The defence, however, urged that the ore was sold solely on antimony content. Arbitration took place in London between the plaintiffs and their sub-purchasers, but the defendants objected that their own contract was not arbitrated upon and that the contract with the sub-purchasers was of a special character in that they purchased the ore for a particular purpose, not disclosed to the suppliers on this side.

At the end of the last hearing, Mr. Silva-Netto was in the box and he said he was willing that the contract between the plaintiffs and the sub-purchasers should be arbitrated upon. At the opening of the hearing yesterday, he asked to be allowed to explain that the assumption that the plaintiffs sold the ore to their buyers on a commission basis; in other words, under a contract identical in every respect with his (the defendant's) contract and under terms and conditions as provided in the *pro forma* order between the plaintiffs and himself. It would be preposterous to imagine (added Mr. Silva-Netto) that he would care to have any other contract arbitrated upon.

Mr. Andrews (for the plaintiffs) cross-examined the witness to show that he had expressed his willingness to have the question arbitrated upon whether the shipment was "good merchantable sulphide ore" and that this was the question submitted to the Arbitrator. Mr. Andrews remarked to the Judge that assay in Hong Kong had nothing to do with the terms under which the goods were bought. They were not bought as they lay in Hong Kong but on their condition on arrival. Therefore the question of what the goods consisted of out here was quite irrelevant, and that was why he objected to the evidence given by the experts on Friday last. He claimed that the question had already been settled in the way indicated by the defendant himself.

The Judge: The Arbitrator never awarded on the contract before me now, but on a different contract of which we do not know the terms, and all he says is that the ore is not a good delivery against that contract.

Mr. Andrews: We know from the submissions of the parties what he was asked to decide.

The Judge: We know, to a certain extent. The Arbitrator ruled that it was not a good delivery under that contract.

Mr. Andrews: Which was what the defendant wanted decided.

The Judge: Oh, no! He wanted to know if it was good merchantable sulphide, or not.

Mr. Silva-Netto asked permission to correct Mr. Andrews in his remarks on Hong Kong analysis.

The Judge: If the ore is shipped here on the certificate of analysts that it contains the percentage of metal specified in the contract, that is very much in favour of the defendants as showing they do their best to supply the goods required. Apparently a depreciation of 21 per cent. or more would have to take place on the voyage before it would be below the standard recognised in London as "good merchantable sulphide."

Mr. Andrews: I say the expert evidence is inadmissible, otherwise you would have the position that the defendant as seller, having taken samples, says "I know this ore is good: you must take it."

No buyer is going to accept that position, of buying something, and letting the seller decide if it is good or not. Suppose I phone the grocer and ask him for some lump sugar, and he sends me brown sugar. I complain and he gets "nasty" and says: "I don't care: it was lump sugar when it left the shop." I am the buyer: I must have a right to refuse delivery.

The Judge: You would have to get someone to back up your opinion.

Mr. Andrews: We have the Arbitrator.

The Judge: But did he give a decision on that point?

Mr. Andrews: I say he did.

A discussion continuing between the Judge and Mr. Andrews on the qualities of antimony ore, Mr. Silva-Netto interposed an expression of regret that advantage was not taken of the presence of experts at the last hearing to ask them for explanations of these technical points. Although he had studied chemistry, he did not claim to be an expert, but he could say there was a percentage of oxide running through all antimony ore. There

was (in reply to a remark by the Judge) no such thing as "pure" ore. The oxide in sulphide ore was just as good as sulphide: the ore contained as much antimony as the other. One could no more sell antimony ore free of oxide than one could sell steel plates free of rust. Atmospheric action must produce a film of rust. Without latitude in these matters, it would be impossible to do any business. Oxide, which was another word for rust, did not deteriorate the ore. It was pointed out at this stage that the contract did not stipulate any maximum percentage of oxide.

Mr. Andrews (to the witness): You sent your clerk to take samples?

Mr. Silva-Netto: I am sorry you paid so little attention to the evidence. The witness on Friday was not my clerk but the analyst's sampler.

Mr. Andrews: Was the plaintiff represented when you took these samples?

Mr. Silva-Netto: No, but the samples were taken by the analyst's sampler.

Mr. Andrews: And now you are trying to force the plaintiffs to say the shipment is correct.

Mr. Alabaster (for the defence): This is argument; arguing with witnesses never takes one very far.

Mr. Andrews proceeded to another aspect of the case, when Mr. Silva-Netto objected that he had been taken through all that before, and the Judge supported him in the protest.

Mr. Andrews said that Mr. Silva-Netto's explanation at the beginning of the day's proceedings cast a different aspect on the whole of the correspondence.

The Judge: But you would not expect him to abide by an arbitration on somebody else's contract?

Mr. Andrews: But if the point at issue was arbitrated on, he is satisfied: he has told you that. Now we come to the question whether it was arbitrated on, or not.

In this connection Mr. Andrews called the witness's attention to a letter he wrote to the plaintiffs in which he said: "We are referring the matter to the Chamber of Commerce here in order that we may know what is 'good merchantable sulphide.'"

"Then you don't know what it is?" asked Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Silva-Netto: I do, but it is an important matter, and in the commercial interests of the Colony I referred it to the Chamber.

As to whether the plaintiffs had adequately represented the defendant's case in the Arbitration with the sub-purchaser, Mr. Silva-Netto took exception to their having said the ore was sold "primarily" on its antimony content, because in his view it was sold only on that basis. He also remarked that if Messrs. Batt & Co. sold an article worth \$14 a ton for \$20 a ton they were only courting trouble.

Mr. Andrews next discussed the certificate of Mr. Kitto, a London Assayer, on which the Judge commented that Mr. Kitto did not go the length of saying the shipment was no "good merchantable sulphide," he said it had more oxide than one would imagine by appearance.

Mr. Andrews: "No more oxide than the buyer could reasonably expect in 'good merchantable sulphide.'" (To the witness): I ask you to show in what way your case was not fully and fairly put to the Arbitrator.

Mr. Silva-Netto: That is a very difficult question for me to express an opinion upon. I would prefer to leave that to my learned counsel.

Mr. Andrews: But you contest this claim: point out the part of the letters which inadequately represents your case.

Mr. Silva-Netto: I am sorry. I cannot tell you.

Mr. Andrews: Will your Lordship note that?

The Judge: I think it is for counsel to put that forward. The witness cannot go into the technicalities of it.

Re-examined by Mr. Alabaster, the witness said that the profit of 25 per cent. being made by Messrs. Batt & Co. on re-sale was in itself an indication of sale for a special purpose.

Addressing the Court on behalf of the defendants, Mr. Alabaster referred to a leading case he had already quoted and said that in this particular case the thing was merchantable if suitable for ordinary purposes, even though it was not suitable for a special purpose, unless that special purpose was communicated to the vendor. To the Arbitrator that special purpose was stressed. The Arbitrator did not say it was not merchantable: Had it not been so he would have rejected it. The fact that he ordered the buyers to take it at an allowance of 1s. per unit showed that it was good merchantable sulphide. Under the particular contract which stressed the special purpose, the Arbitrator said it must be taken with an allowance.

Mr. Andrews, in his address, denied that the amount of profit made by the plaintiffs entered into

the question: it depended on the state of the London market and the condition of supply and demand. He referred the Judge to "Russell on Arbitration" as to bringing in a third party to an Arbitration and quoted: "Even when not inserted as a party in the order of reference, a third person's assent to the proceedings will in many cases preclude him from disputing his obligation to abide by the Award."

The Judge: But the defendants are not parties: they only assented to the principle of Arbitration.

The Judge said he had arrived at a decision in this case. After reciting the details of the transaction, His Lordship said that the goods were shipped in January, 1925, and in March, 1925, the plaintiffs informed the defendants that the ore was rejected in consequence of a large percentage of oxide. They suggested a settlement by making an allowance of 4s. a ton. The defendants were unaware at the time upon what terms the ore had been re-sold and they asked for further particulars as to why the cargo was rejected. They felt confident that the rejection was not justified, as the cargo had been certified by an analyst before it was shipped. The plaintiffs were naturally desirous of settling with their purchaser on the best possible terms, as soon as possible, owing to the fluctuations of the market, and they suggested arbitration. The defendants continued to assert that they had committed no breach. Many letters and telegrams passed and they eventually agreed to a settlement on the best terms possible, if the claim was justified. Arbitration was suggested by the defendants if agreement was not reached, but in accepting arbitration defendants must have had in mind their own contract, or one exactly similar, so that a decision on one would hold good with regard to the other. They could not be held to have made themselves liable on any contract except their own.

Arbitration said the Judge, took place, in May, 1925, between the plaintiffs and their purchasers. What the terms and circumstances of that contract were, we do not know. It is not before us. The Arbitrator merely held, on the facts before him, that the ore was a good delivery against that contract, and that the buyers were entitled to reject it, or accept it subject to a reasonable allowance, which he assessed. Had the contract been on exactly the same terms and made on similar conditions as the defendants, I should expect them to be bound by the decision, in view of their acquiescence in arbitration, but before I can hold this I must be satisfied that there was no material difference between the contracts and the circumstances under which they were made. I can only draw my conclusions on this point from the correspondence between the parties."

In this connection the Judge quoted Messrs. Hallett & Son's letter to Messrs. Batt & Co., and their submission to the Arbitrator, in which they stressed the special purpose for which they bought the ore. The plaintiffs, they said, sold the sulphide of the usual merchantable quality and "primarily" on metallic content. There was no repudiation of knowledge of the buyers' special purpose and the plaintiffs sold the consignment at a profit of very nearly 25 per cent. It was to be assumed that these two facts—the special purpose and the high price—had some weight with the Arbitrator. The Arbitrator was dealing with the contract before him, not the contract between the plaintiffs and the defendants, and although Mr. Silva-Netto assented to arbitration it ought not to be presumed that he intended to make himself liable for anything which is not in his own contract. In the absence of the contract on which the award was made, and with the indications before him that the ore was sold for a special purpose and at an enhanced price he could not hold that the award made on it was evidence of breach of contract by the defendants in this action.

His Lordship, "that the contracts were similar; in fact, there are indications that they were not. I am not satisfied that the Arbitrator held that the goods were not good merchantable sulphide: he merely held that they were not a good delivery against that particular contract. Under these circumstances I give judgment for the defendants with costs."

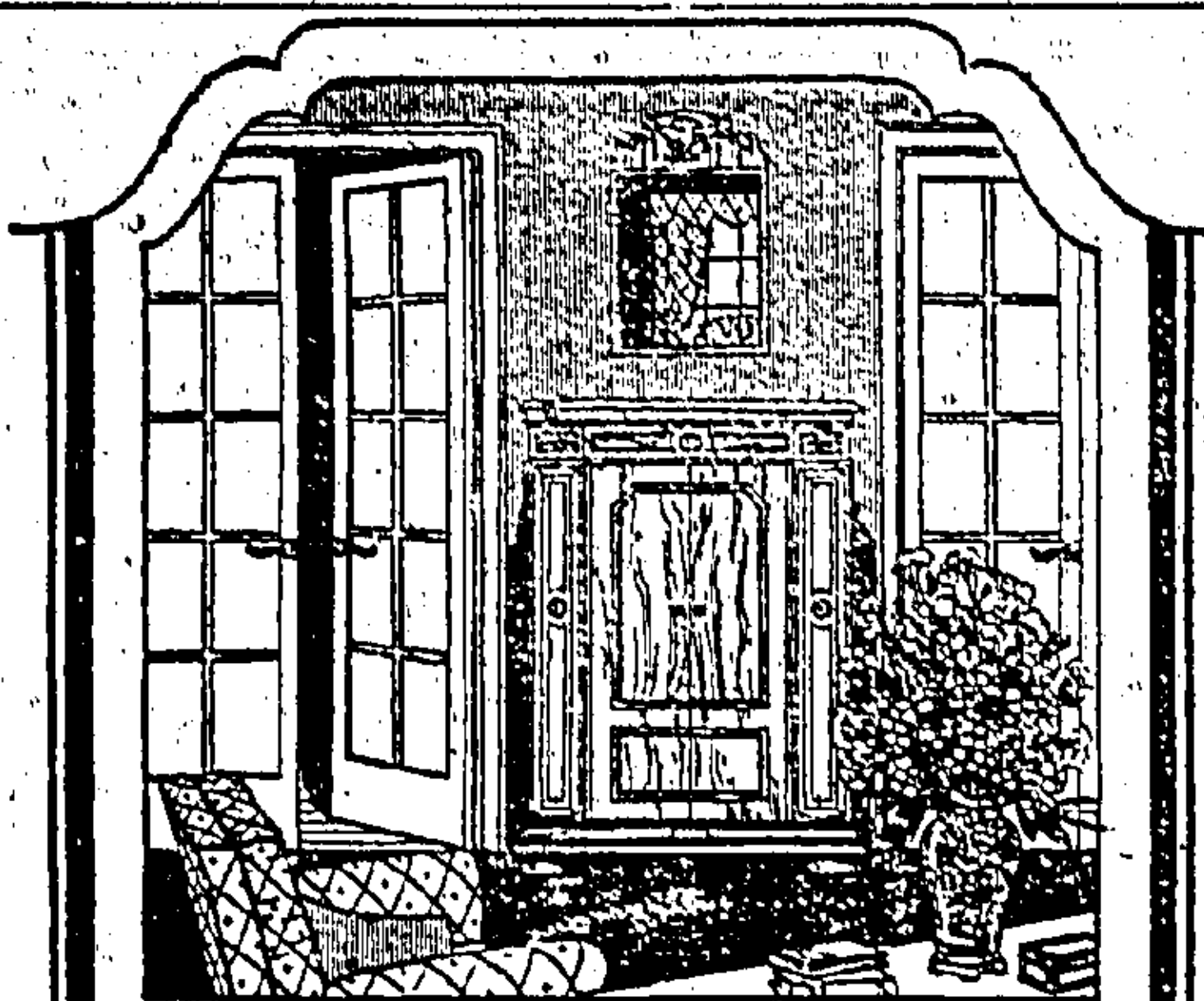
Mr. Andrews said that his client might wish to appeal and he would ask for a stay of execution as regards the costs pending instructions from London.

The Judge asked if the defence had any objection to a stay of three months.

Mr. Alabaster said that if the plaintiffs appended and succeeded they would get a refund, and therefore he objected. Further, in view of the importance of the case, he asked the Judge to certify it as a case "fit for counsel."

Mr. Andrews mentioned a recent case in which the Chief Justice refused such an application, although that was also said to be an important case. The Chief Justice remarked on that occasion that in the Summary Court counsel was a "luxury."

The Judge: There are cases, even in the Summary Court, where important principles are involved in which counsel might be necessary. I think this case is one in which I can certify.



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CHINESE HOTEL PROPRIETOR FINED.

THE "MEI CHOW" USED FOR IMPROPER PURPOSES.

MAGISTRATE DISBELIEVES DEFENCE.

The case in which the licensee of the Mei Chow Hotel at Des Voeux Road Central, was charged with allowing his premises to be used for immoral purposes was concluded at the Central Magistrate yesterday before Mr. E. E. Lindsell.

At the previous hearing it was stated in evidence that the room boys get about fifty per cent. of the earnings of women whom they admit. The discovery was made when a Chinese sent there by Inspector Shafstain, of the S.C.A., was introduced to one of these girls.

Mr. L. D. Turner who appeared for the defence said that the defendant knew nothing of what was going on. The room boys were responsible and steps had been taken to prevent a recurrence of this practice. The particular boy who had brought this trouble on the hotel had been dismissed.

Mr. Lindsell remarked that the management of the hotel must have known what was going on.

Sub-Inspector Shafstain pointed out that the licensees of the hotel were sent for in April, and had been warned for allowing prostitutes on the premises.

The defendant was fined \$250.

THE "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON."

WHO'S WHO AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

The s.s. *President Jefferson* arrived in port yesterday from Manila, en route for Seattle, for which port she sails to-morrow at 4.30 a.m.

Among the passengers arriving on the liner were:

Lieut. L. P. Leone, U.S. Army Officer en route to Shanghai.

Mr. Cecil J. Putong and Mr. Venancio Trinidad, connected with the Philippine Government, en route to Seattle.

Mr. G. C. Arnold, copra and coconut oil expert, en route to Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Harb, round the world tourists en route to Hong Kong.

Mr. Philip Crowat, connected with Whipple S. Hall Paper Co., en route to Hong Kong.

Miss Marguerite Hewson, Mission School teacher, en route to the States on her vacation.

Lieut. Paul E. Burrows, U.S. Army Officer, en route to Shanghai.

Mr. W. A. Scharffenberg, Missionary, en route to Shanghai.

Mr. Roger D. Arnold and family, Y.M.C.A. Missionary for China, en route to Hong Kong.

FOR THE SERVICES.

NAVAL AND MILITARY Y.M.C.A'S.

THE WEEK'S ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of entertainments arranged under the auspices of the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A's. Entertainments Sub-Committee for this week:—

To-day:—At the "Cheer 'O": Concert, 7.30 p.m.; at the "Better 'Ole": Whist drive, 7 p.m.

To-morrow:—At the "Cheer 'O": Whist drive, 7.15 p.m.; at the "Better 'Ole": Sing song, 7 p.m.; at Nanking Barracks, Shamshuip, Grand concert by "The Revelers," 8 p.m.

Thursday: At the "Cheer 'O": Informal dance, 7 p.m.

Friday:—At the "Cheer 'O": Concert, 7 p.m.; at the "Better 'Ole": Variety concert, arranged by Mrs. Jenner, 7 p.m.

Saturday:—Launch picnic: Tickets, 50 cents including tea. Leave Hong Kong at 2.15 p.m.; leave Kowloon at 2.30 p.m.

Sunday:—M.C.'s meeting: at the "Cheer 'O," 7.45 p.m.; at the "Better 'Ole," 8 p.m.

Special:—On Saturday, Sept. 10th, a grand concert at the Kowloon Cricket Ground, commencing at 8.30 p.m. Free admission to Service men.

WATCH YOUR WATCH.

THEFT FROM SLEEPING BENEFACTOR.

A Chinese who has a soft spot in his heart, took a penniless friend into his house and while he was enjoying, his sister the ungrateful scamp tried to steal a gold watch from his host. The defendant, when charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday morning with larceny of the watch, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour. His

Worship was informed that while the complainant was asleep, the defendant took his watch off his wrist. The accused was seen by a watchman, and on becoming aware that he was detected he immediately handed back the watch to the complainant.

RUBBER AND MINING.

DIVIDENDS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following dividends on Rubber and Mining shares:—

Kluang Rubber Co.: Final of 5 per cent. on pref. and ordy shares.

Kramat Pulai: 5 per cent. less tax.

Nellmays: 8 per cent. final (making 30 per cent.), also 6 per cent. interim.

Semanggol: 10 per cent. interim.

Southern Perak: 5 per cent. less tax.

DAUGHTER, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW AND AN INHERITANCE.

MR. JUSTICE J. R. WOOD'S JUDGMENT.

MARRIAGE THAT WAS "INFORMAL" BUT ACCEPTED BY THE COMMUNITY.

INTERESTING REVIEW OF CHINESE DOMESTIC CUSTOMS.

The recent Chinese inheritance case, which turned on time-honoured Chinese laws and customs, and was heard before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) at the Supreme Court, was again mentioned there yesterday afternoon, when His Lordship confirmed the provisional judgment he had given in Court at the conclusion of the case last month.

In this case two women, the daughter and daughter-in-law respectively of the deceased, disputed who was entitled to inherit the property.

The deceased Ngai I died at Tsat Tsz Mui village, Hong Kong, and left certain property. His only son was the husband of the plaintiff in the case, and died, leaving no children to survive him. His widow took a second husband, and also adopted a son. In the action she claimed on behalf of the adopted son, an infant at law, that the property should revert to her for administration on behalf of the adopted son alleging that the daughter of Ngai I had passed out of the family because she had married.

In reply to this defendant (the daughter of Ngai I) denied that she had married out of the family, and alleged that the plaintiff had done so by taking a second husband into her house. She also contended that the adopted son was bought by the plaintiff's second husband, named Lum, and that he, therefore, belongs to the Lum family.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., instructed by Mr. Horace Lo, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brookes, was for the defendant.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship commented that he had previously given provisional judgment. This judgment had been circulated to Counsel, and as they had read it he did not propose to read it. Judgment would, however, date from yesterday (Monday).

His Lordship's judgment in this case is as under:—

In this case the facts are clear. This is the estate of Ngai I who died at Tsat Tsz Mui on 23rd February, 1900, and left one son, Ngai Fo Tse, who was the husband of the first plaintiff, Ngai Chung Sz, on this issue. The son died on 20th September, 1903, without issue. Since his death his widow continued to reside in his house, until that house was demolished. No formal steps were taken in connection with the estate of Ngai I, deceased, until the demolition of the house came, along and the question of receiving the compensation for this house had to be faced.

The first formal step taken was an application by the defendant on this issue, who was the younger sister of the son, Ngai Fo Tse, and she applied for and obtained Letters of Administration to the estate of Ngai I, deceased, on the 3rd August, 1923, and she is at present the administratrix of that estate. The present proceedings are brought by the widow of Ngai Fo Tse in her own name and as next friend for a boy whom she has adopted as a son of her deceased husband.

The question raised in the issue are (1) who were the persons entitled, according to Chinese law and custom, to the estate of the deceased at the time of his death. I think we are agreed that question and the person entitled at that date was the son, and no one else.

The second question is who are the person entitled to the estate of Ngai I, deceased. It will be agreed that any person entitled must derive title through Ngai Fo Tse.

Chinese Law and Custom.

At the time of Ngai Fo Tse's death there can be no doubt but that the person entitled was Ngai Fo Tse's widow, the present first plaintiff. Whether she is now entitled or not depends on various considerations of Chinese law and custom.

I take it, it is not for the plaintiff to show that she has remained in the family. It is for the defendant, who sets up the case that she has left the family, to prove that she has in fact left the family. It having been once established that the first defendant was at one time entitled to this property, it is for the defendant to show that she is no longer entitled to it.

There are two ways, according to the evidence, by which the first plaintiff may have become entitled: (1) by contracting a re-marriage, involving a migration to another family, which is valid in accordance with Chinese law and custom and (2) by what Dr. Lai has described as an adulterous relation with a man. Such a relation is not, under English law, regarded as adulterous, but has been so described under Chinese law by Dr. Lai. The defendant has set up the marriage and has alleged that the first plaintiff re-married in consequence.

There is no doubt that there was no ceremonial re-marriage. It does not help the defendant's position or to make arrangements for such that there was no family to give a

consent or to make arrangements for such a re-marriage by the first plaintiff. The absence of a family at that point does not go to establish the fact of marriage according to Dr. Lai's evidence, it goes to establish the fact of immorality. It seems clear from the records of the Tai Tsing Lut Lai it is not inconceivable in the Chinese legal system that a man should be introduced into a family as a husband for a widow and that such a union would count as a marriage, without severing the widow from her first husband's family.

A Recognised Custom.

It seems also to have been clearly proved that in this particular case the neighbours of Tsat Tsz Mui village have for several years tolerated the co-habitation of these two persons in the house originally occupied by the first plaintiff's husband. And not only that they have tolerated it but that, as appears from the evidence of the Elder who attended and gave evidence for the plaintiffs, they have accepted for them the social status of husband and wife.

As to the evidence given by a man named Lei Lung that in a previous case such a co-habitation, which had been cited as a precedent, had resulted in the expulsion of the man who had offended against a village custom, I do not believe it.

Whatever the legal effect of a Chinese Code under the legal system applicable to these proceedings may have been or may be likely to have been, it seems certain that these two persons were purporting to contract a marriage of the type referred to in the case cited in the court, of Kin Lung.

If I am right that the defendant has failed to establish the contention that the first plaintiff has left her first husband's family by marriage.

To come to the second point. The first plaintiff has either been living in a relation which was legal as married under former Chinese legal system, or she has been co-habiting, though with the consent of her neighbours, in an illegal relation with a man. Dr. Lai has stated that if this had happened without the consent of her family in China, a Chinese village, public opinion would have imposed a death penalty upon her. For that reason I doubt if whether the Chinese system ever faced the problem as to what became of the property held by the widow in circumstances of her survival and on her being allowed to co-habit illicitly with another man.

No authority has been cited to me to show that by statute immorality deprived the widow of the property. Therefore, even if the defendant here were able to establish an immoral relation, and I am not prepared to state that she has done so, the proof of that fact does not seem to me to form a basis for the contention that the woman has here lost any rights in the property of her late husband, seeing that she has shown no intention of separating herself from her first husband's family.

Adoption Made Rightly.

As to the question of adoption, I accept Dr. Lai's evidence on the question of age and I am prepared to hold that where adoption is necessary in order to prevent the extinction of a family, such adoption may be made by the person entitled to adopt of any male whatever his surname, if he be suitable, and that such person will thereby become the representative of that family by right of nomination and not by right of blood, and that he will be entitled in due course to the family property provided he undertake the performance of the family religious rights.

(Continued on next column.)

THE "KOCHOW" PIRACY.

BRITISH NAVAL REPRISALS.

HOUSES BURNT AND VILLAGE SHELLED.

CHINESE TROOPS ALSO, AT LAST, TAKE ACTION.

Now it has been definitely established that reprisals will immediately follow the piracy of any British vessel in these waters it is hoped that the popularity of piracy as a profession will wane. So far it is quite probable that the actual pirates have not suffered very seriously as the result of naval action but they will certainly become less and less welcome residents in any village when the villages realise that piratical activities will inevitably result in a number of houses being destroyed.

Following the piracy of the *Kochow* the three gunboats *Moth*, *Cicada* and *Moorhen* carried out punitive measures on Saturday against the two villages which had given shelter to the pirates. One of these villages, Taiping Hu or Taiping Market, was the place from which the pirates came and the other, Shekki, was the village where the loot was landed. At Taiping Hu, which has a very bad record and is known to have been concerned in three piracies within twelve months, all the houses along the water front were set on fire. Shekki, which is on the opposite side of the river and stands some distance back from the water's edge, was shelled by the gunboats, eighteen shells being fired into the village.

As soon as the gunboats arrived the inhabitants of the villages were informed of the purpose of the visit and warned to evacuate their houses. As a result there were no casualties. The operations did not occupy much time but they were carried out in a practical, and businesslike manner strictly according to programme. Comdr. Fitzgerald, the Senior Naval Officer on the West River, was in charge on board the *Moth*.

The short official naval communiqué was as follows:—

A British Naval operation by the West River Flotilla was carried out on Saturday against the villages of Taiping Hu and Shekki. At Taiping Hu, the pirates came, and the population was warned to evacuate the water front of the village was then set on fire. At Shekki, the village at which the loot was landed, the population also evacuated, and shells were fired into the village. There were no British casualties. It is reported that Cantonese troops are also moving against the Pirates.

The report that Chinese troops are at last taking action against the pirates, is particularly satisfactory as British reprisals, however prompt, will never be completely effective in making the waters safe for shipping unless the Canton Authorities will either co-operate in these reprisals or take measures themselves to drive the pirates from their well-known haunts.

The widow of a man who has died without issue will be the person entitled, where there is no male surviving member of a Chinese family to make the adoption so long as she remains in the family of her deceased husband.

In this case the first plaintiff appears to have made the adoption and to have made it rightly. I find no reason to declare the adoption of the second plaintiff invalid. The answer, therefore, to the second question will be that the person now entitled according to Chinese law and customs, to the estate of Ngai I, deceased, is the first plaintiff who will hold it, subject to her usual right of maintenance from it, in trust for the son that she had adopted, who will continue her first husband's family.

I accept as a correct statement of the Chinese law applicable to these proceedings the view expressed by Dr. Lai that in the event of a family becoming extinct the Chinese Code provided that a female relative of the last deceased male representative would then be entitled to inherit his property though she had herself left her original family by marriage.

Such a right was not confined to the daughters of the deceased, but was extended to his sisters or other feminine relatives.

In these proceedings, if the defendant had successfully established that her brother's family had become extinct she would have shown that she herself was now entitled to his property. Section 88 of the Tai Tsing Lut Lai contains the provisions of the Code on this subject.

I adopt as correct the translation furnished by the Court translator which agreed with the version appearing in "Jamieson's Chinese Family and Commercial Law" on p. 17 and am unable to accept the translation suggested in the witness box by Dr. Lai under which daughters alone of the last deceased male representative were stated to be eligible to inherit.

Costs for both parties to be paid out of the estate at the figures agreed upon between them.

CHIANG WANTED BACK?

A "POPULAR DEMAND."

MONEY FLOWING INTO THE TREASURY.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

At Sunday's big demonstration on the Eastern Parade Ground, supporting the recall of Chiang Kai Shek and the five members of the Central Executive Committee, General Li Tsi Hsia was called upon to do all in his power to maintain the present regime in Canton. The following resolutions were passed:

(1) Consequent upon the resignation of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek and five other members of the Central Executive Committee, the Nationalist Government experienced a severe crisis; and the Custom autonomy, the abolition of *likin* taxes and the increased surtax which should have been effective on September 1st, have not been enforced. Therefore we earnestly implore Marshal Chiang and the five members of the Central Executive Committee to resume their respective offices. Anyone opposing the popular will in this matter is considered a counter-revolutionary and must be driven out of the Kuomintang.

(2) Since he has led the Kuomintang Punitive Expedition Northwards from Canton, Marshal Chiang has accomplished great things for the people and the national revolution. Our countrymen are unanimous in supporting his retention in office.

(3) A petition shall be sent to the Nationalist Government (Nanking) requesting it not to ratify the resignation of Marshal Chiang and the five members of the Central Executive Committee who are the pivot of the Nationalist Government and the Kuomintang.

The contribution of the Bank of Canton towards the \$10,000,000 levy was originally assessed at \$400,000 in Central Bank notes. The Government, however, now consider that they fixed the quota far too low and are requesting \$1,000,000. They are enforcing the demand by reminders of the Bank of Canton's ingratitude towards the fellow institution and a detachment of police are guarding the premises and preventing resumption of business until the directors have paid up. Eight other Chinese banks including the Kak Wah were permitted to open on Monday on payment of their quotas. About ninety per cent. of the money exchange shops have paid up, and the remainder are mostly in a bad financial position and unable to raise the necessary money.

The Government have also succeeded in enforcing the payment of a month's rent from tenants of houses, wharves, shops, godowns, etc. Small tenants of rooms and workshops have to pay 6 days' rent to the Police Department.

The former Hong Kong-Canton Strike Committee is attempting to re-organise itself on the pretext of assisting the Japanese Boycott Committee.

"RED" ARMY ON THE MOVE.

According to a report from Eastern Kwangtung the "Red" invaders under Generals Yeh Ting and Ho Lung have occupied Wu Wah. The senior officer in the Chao Mui district has been informed and a large number of reinforcements are being rushed to the front. The senior officer in Canton has also telegraphed instructions ordering the Fukien authorities to despatch at least 3,000 men to Eastern Kwangtung with the idea of joining with the Kwangtung troops probably near Chaochow. They will use the Han River as far as possible. The "Red" forces are said to number about 8,000 men and are to be fairly well equipped.

THE MURDER OF MRS. MACKAY.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MAGISTRACY HEAVING NEARLY COMPLETED.

Further evidence was taken yesterday at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell in the case in which two Chinese are charged with the murder of Mrs. Rose Mackay at Chai Wan Road on August 8th.

The first witness called was Mr. H. V. Parker, Assistant Accountant of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who testified that the two halves of a \$1 banknote, which the deceased lady kept as a curio were forgeries. It may be remembered, that one half was found in the coolie track a little beyond the spot where Mrs. Mackay was found dead. The other half was recovered from one of the defendants.

Witness said that to a man who is used to handling banknotes, it would not be difficult to see that the two halves were forgeries, but they might deceive Chinese living in the country. He would call the forgery a good one.

Mr. Davidson and Miss Mackay were recalled in connection with a hair slide belonging to the deceased. Mr. Davidson said that on the day of Mrs. Mackay's death, he was given a broken hair slide by the deceased to mend. He noticed that the deceased had a new one on. Prior to the murder, deceased bought from the Wing On Co. one lady's vest and one hair slide. These, Miss Mackay said were not bought for her and as she and her mother were the only two ladies in the house, it could only be presumed that the two articles mentioned were for the deceased's own use.

Sgt. Cameron of the Shaukiwan Police Station said that he was on duty at the charge room on August 7th. At 8 p.m. the two defendants were brought in by other police officers. The first defendant was then dressed in a black jacket and white trousers with very faint blue stripes. The second was attired in a dark coloured jacket and black trousers. Witness was also present when the first defendant was searched. He saw a wad of notes taken out from the defendant's pocket. The wad was given to him and on opening it, witness found three \$1 Hong Kong and Shanghai banknotes and in the middle of which, there was "half" of a \$1 note. This "half" note bore blood-stains. There were also some blood-stains on defendant's trousers. On the second defendant's jacket there were also some blood-stains.

The second defendant was searched by a Chinese detective and on him \$3.72 cents were found. These were made up of three \$1 notes, five ten-cent pieces and one 20-cent piece and two copper-cents.

The Chinese interpreter at the Shaukiwan Police Station also said that while the defendants were being searched, he overheard the remark volunteered by one of the accused that the stains on their clothing were made by "Fish Blood."

A Chinese detective who made a search of the nullah, into which the nephew of the deceased was thrown said that he found a pair of spectacles, one pocket mirror and one lead pencil. Sgt. Meadows also conducted a search with the assistance of a gang of boys. He found a white shoe button, which was identical with the buttons on deceased's shoes.

Sgt. Meadows also said that he watched the coolie track for two nights. This track branches out from the motor road and leads to Shaukiwan. The first night he watched from 10 to 12 p.m. and during his vigil not a single person passed along the track. The second night he went there from 8 to 11 p.m., and again no one passed. He was hidden from view and any one who had wanted to take that path could not have seen him. The case was again adjourned and it is expected to finish to-day.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

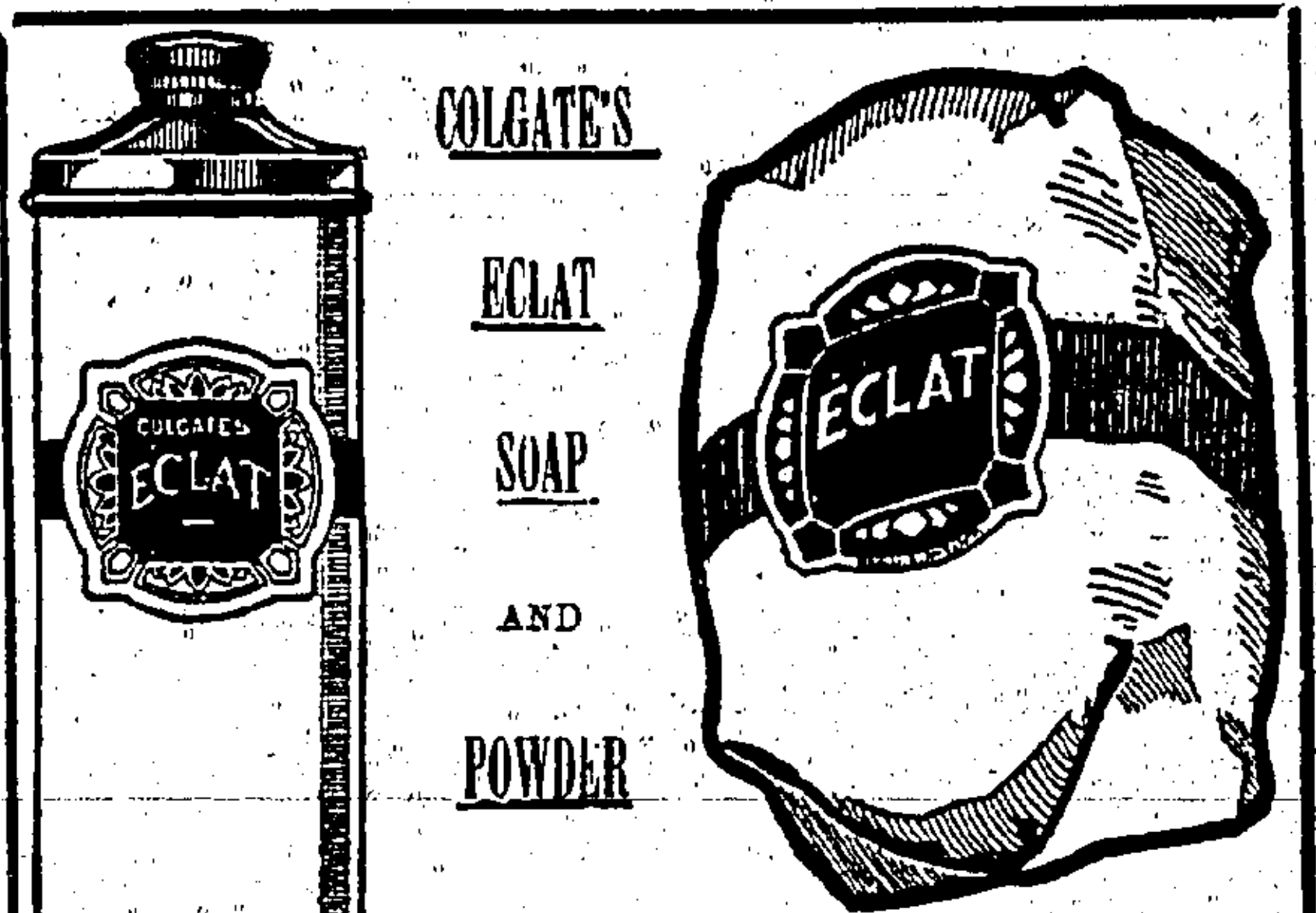
THE MOST CONVENIENT FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT IN HONG KONG

'LIQUID VENEER' FOR FURNITURE MAKES OLD THINGS NEW.

PLATE CLEANER AND TIME SAVER FOR SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE.

WYSSO CLEANS PAINT WITHOUT INJURING THE GLOSS.

DYMUTH THE MOTH FIGHTER.



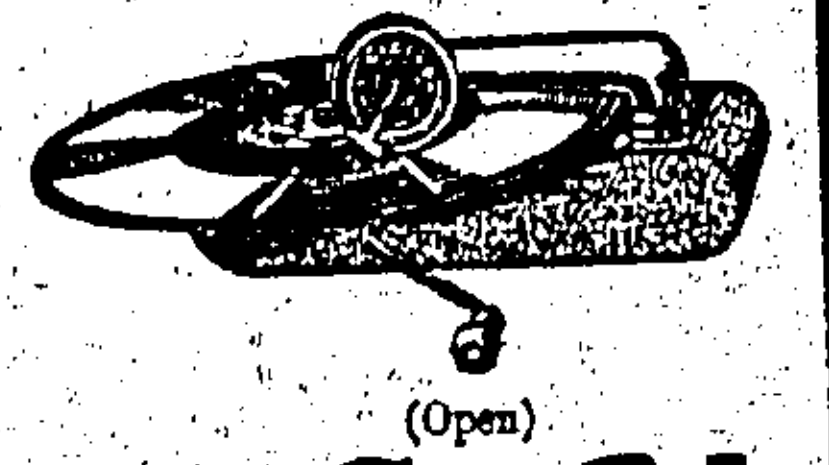
THE TWO SUPREME TOILET LUXURIES. SOLE AGENTS: HONG KONG TRADING COMPANY.

Excelda Gramophone

The Last Word in Portables.

All Metal, Camera Shaped, Just the thing for Bathing and Picnic Parties.

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ELBSCHLOSS BEER

THE IDEAL DRINK FOR THIS WEATHER

SOLE AGENTS:

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For Miles and Miles SOCONY GASOLINE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

THE Office and Stations of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to PUBLIC BUSINESS on the 10th SEPTEMBER, 1927.

F. HAYLEY BELL,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.
York Buildings,
Hong Kong, 5th Sept., 1927. [5296]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Local Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 6th SEPTEMBER, 1927.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds Sterling), No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100. The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, Etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

*Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 53, the acceptance of any tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

*The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

E. G. RILEY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hong Kong, 5th Sept., 1927. [5294]

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE Offices of XAVIER BROS. LTD., have been REMOVED to No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, 1st Floor. [5283]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1927, and MONDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1927 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries will CLOSE at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON on SATURDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 1927. [5298]

BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF THE UNDERMENTIONED

VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

Situate in the NEW TERRITORIES in the Colony of Hong Kong: NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 53, on which is situated the TAI WAN GLASS FACTORY.

This Lot is situate at KOWLOON BAY.

A FISH POND situate at NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 8 in the NEW TERRITORIES. LOT Nos. 5908 and 5918 in SURVEY DISTRICT 1 in the NEW TERRITORIES (Agricultural Lots).

To be Sold

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

THURSDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1927, at 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

IN FOUR LOTS

by

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers at their

SALES BOOM.

No. 8, DUNDRELL STREET, HONG KONG.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNIS and BOWLEY,

Vendors' Solicitors,

8, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,

or to

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.,

The Auctioneers,

No. 8, DUNDRELL STREET,

Hong Kong, 15th Aug., 1927. [5293]

ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1926.

Revised by Members.

PRICE \$5.

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE of the above League will meet at VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS (By kind permission), on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th at 5.30 P.M., to make Arrangements for the League Competitions for the Coming Season. Club Secretaries are invited to be present.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.

5279]

HONG KONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH YEARLY DRAWING OF 20 DEBENTURES (1920 Issue—\$500 Each) of the HONG KONG CLUB, Payable on FRIDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1927, will be held in the Club House, at 11 O'CLOCK A.M. on THURSDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1927.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, 27th Aug., 1927. [5283]

HONG KONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

IN Terms of Debenture Conditions Nos. 12, 13 and 14, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DRAWING OF 20 ADDITIONAL DEBENTURES (1920 Issue—\$500 Each) of the HONG KONG CLUB, Payable on SATURDAY, the 31st MARCH, 1928, will be held in the Club House, at 11 O'CLOCK A.M. on THURSDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1927, immediately after the SEVENTH YEARLY DRAWING OF 20 DEBENTURES.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, 27th Aug., 1927. [5284]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET

UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD. EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Drying Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Apply: LINSTED & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS [476]

THE SINGAPORE HARBOUR BOARD.

WANTED—EUROPEAN BEATING—ASSISTANT for Mooring and Unmooring Vessels. Applicants having Experience as Boatwain or Quartermaster preferred. Apply to the BOARD'S WHARF MANAGER [5283]

WANTED—5/6 Roomed HOUSE. Lease, Mid-levels or near PEAK TRAM preferred.—Apply Box No. 5121, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5121]

ROOMS.—Hong Kong, Kowloon single, double, Flats, furnished or unfurnished. Flat for disposal with furniture House \$20/30,000 wanted. Also 30,000 Sq. ft. land on Peak. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4630.

LOST—HONG KONG HOTEL on Sunday Night ONE POCKET WALLET, Brown, contained Money and Snaphow which are of value to Owner.—Finder please Return to HONG KONG HOTEL. [5273]

FOR SALE.—OVERLAND MOTOR CAR, 5- Passenger. Perfect Condition and Good Running Order. \$350.00.—Apply Box No. 272, c/o The Hong Kong Daily Press. [5272]

TO LET

OFFICES

STEPHENS' BUILDING,

67/69, DES VŒUX ROAD

CENTRAL.

APPLY S. J. DAVID & CO.

PRINCE'S BUILDING,

CHATER ROAD.

INTIMATIONS.

An American Author on Prohibition.

In Mr. T. S. Strubling's most interesting book, *Prohibition*, which deals with the problems before the United States in regard to the white and coloured race question, is to be noted the following paragraph:

"I always keep two or three glasses among my religious works in memory of the fact that our Lord and Master wrought a miracle at the marriage feast of Cana, especially, to bless the cup. Indeed, Peter, thinking of that miracle at the wedding feast, I wonder, sir, how the Prohibitionists can defend their conduct even to their own consciences because, logically, sir, the miracle of our gracious Lord completely cuts the ground from beneath their feet!"

And this from a native born American!

DEWAR'S

"WHITE

LABEL"

SCOTCH WHISKY

OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED

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GOLD and PRIZE

MEDALS!

It Never Varies.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PHONE C. 616.

ESTABLISHED 86 YEARS. [50]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1927

PRICES, ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

A RESIDENT of Hong Kong, now in England, comments upon the "reasonableness" of the prices charged for various commodities at Home and upon the wide range of prices to correspond with the different qualities of goods sold.

There is, he says, a feeling that the selling price has now a definite relation to the cost of production and that it is a real competitive price. It is honest and openly displayed and must bear comparison with that of other shops which sell similar goods. In these days of cheap transport by tram-car, motor-bus and railway the public have a wide area in which they can conveniently make their purchases and will think nothing of travelling a mile or two if they imagine that by so doing they can secure a better bargain. The wide range of quality enables the poorest to obtain the necessities of life at prices which startle those who thought Chinese products were cheap because labour in China was assumed to be plentiful.

Chinese labour may be cheap but the fact is not reflected in the prices charged. There are numerous instances where the Chinese product will not bear comparison, either in quality or price, with the English article. The Chinese shoemaker, for example, will charge from ten to twelve dollars for making a pair of men's shoes, whereas a first-class

pair, made from the best English leather, is obtainable in English at 25/- and lower grades may be purchased for 15/- or even less. In spite of the fact that building in England is a "sheltered" trade, not open to foreign competition, it is still possible to secure fairly large residences for sums that would buy only small houses in Hong Kong. It is sometimes stated that the cost of the land here is mainly responsible for the high price of houses, but painting and ordinary repairs, usually done in a perfunctory way with inferior workmen and inferior materials are generally charged for at rates which would cause the English contractor to rub his hands in glee if he could get them. So it is with most things. The cost of living in England is sixty-eight per cent above the pre-war level. It is obvious that the cost of living in Hong Kong is well above that and it is about time the question was seriously taken up if the Colony is to be saved from the unenviable reputation of being one of the most expensive places in the world in which to live.

The general run of prices seems to discount very largely the claim that Chinese labour and Chinese products are cheap, but often prices are regulated according to what it is thought the market will bear and as the Hong Kong people are long suffering and slow to move it may be that charges have crept up gradually to a point where they have no relation whatever to reasonable profits and costs of production.

It would be an excellent thing if the Economics Department of the University undertook an investigation into the fluctuation and general rise in prices. It would involve a good deal of work for the collection of reliable statistics relating either to wholesale or retail trade is attended with much difficulty, particularly in China, but such work would not be wasted. Properly arranged it might prove of very considerable value to the students themselves and if the information obtained did bring to light the true reason for the enhanced prices every one would benefit.

One Chinese case of enteric was reported during Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Gillard, of the Hong Kong Company, has reported to the police that a conductor of the Company has disappeared, taking \$46.25.

Efforts are being made to trace the whereabouts of a *joki* of a medicine shop, the Wing Ning Tong, of No. 73, Bonham Strand West, who it is said has disappeared with \$4,500.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 20th, 1927, amounted to 100,432 tons, and the sales during the period to 82,315 tons.

There will be a meeting of the Management Committee of the Hong Kong Football League at Volunteer Headquarters, this evening, at 5.30, for the purpose of making arrangements for the League competitions in the coming season. Club secretaries are invited to attend.

The Chinese owner of a car and his chauffeur, had a narrow escape from serious injuries when a four-seater plunged down a ten-foot embankment on the main road near Aberdeen on Sunday. The car was damaged, but the men sustained only slight injuries. At the time of the accident, the owner was being taught how to drive.

The following forthcoming wedding are announced:—Mr. Arthur Edward van Langenberg, engineer, residing at No. 8, Cameron Road, Kowloon, to Miss Celeste Francisca Rosario, residing at No. 101, Austin Road, Kowloon; Mr. Anceleta Concepcion, clerk at the G.P.O., residing at No. 20, Front Row, first floor, Tai Hang, Causeway Bay, to Miss Tang Chin King, residing at No. 103, Tai Woo Street.

A Japanese, living at No. 19 Macdonnell Road, was bitten on Sunday by a dog, an Airedale belonging to Mr. Parkinson, of the Married Military Quarters at Kennedy Road. The dog was removed to the depot at Kennedy Town. Another Airedale, the property of Mr. Griffiths, of No. 8, The Peak, also bit a chair-coolie, who has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

There will be a meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, but the agenda contains nothing of public interest. The only formal business to come before the meeting, apart from matters laid on the table, is a minute regarding the proposed appointment of Mr. J. P. Braga to be a member of the Standing Committee for Water Closets during the absence on leave of Dr. W. V. M. Koch, in place of Dr. S. C. Ho.

Miss Doris Woods has received a long cable from Mr. R. B. Salisbury from London requesting her to rejoin his Company for the tour in the Far East which is to begin in October. This is further and very practical evidence that Miss Woods pulled her weight in the last year and the offer now made by Mr. Salisbury, which is an excellent one, may be regarded as a very sincere tribute to her musical and dramatic ability. Miss Woods, however, is unable to accept it.

Captain R. Neville, who came out to Ceylon as Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford, in March, 1926, has been appointed A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay, Sir Leslie Wilson. The appointment, which has been made by the Admiralty, owing to the fact that Captain Neville is attached to the Royal Marines, has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Captain Neville was A.D.C. to Sir Edward Stubbs during the time the latter was Governor of Hong Kong.

THE C.N.C. DISPUTE.

COMPANY TO DEAL WITH OFFICERS DIRECT.

A further stage has been reached in the China Navigation Company dispute.

It appears that the Company has intimated that it will now deal directly with the men, and not with the Guild, if their terms are not accepted by to-morrow.

A memorandum has been issued by the China Navigation Company to the Officers' Guild setting out the terms on which the strike may be settled and indicating that unless these are accepted the Company will attempt to deal with the officers direct. Details of conferences in Shanghai are also set out.

At a previous meeting it was arranged that another conference should be held in Shanghai to-day, and probably a reply will then be made to the memorandum in question.

It now remains to be seen whether, in the event of the Guild not complying with the Company's demands, the men will deal individually with the Company, or will continue to support the Guild.

PROPERTY SALE.

BUILDINGS AT SHAMSHUIPO.

At the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa sold, by order of the mortgagee, leasehold properties situated at Shamshuiipo, known as New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 549, together with two buildings in the course of construction at Tan Liu Street, and New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 559, and two un-numbered buildings at Tin Liu Street.

The first Lot (No. 549) has an area of 2,160 square feet, and the annual Crown rental is \$14. The lease is for one of 75 years, renewable for a further term of 24 years. The upset price was \$2,000, and after advances of \$50, the property was purchased by Mr. Chiu Yan San for the sum of \$2,200.

The second property has an area of 2,160 square feet, an annual crown rental of \$14, and the lease is on the same terms as in the case of the first lot. The upset price was \$4,500, and Mr. Chiu Yan San also became the purchaser in this case for \$4,600.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.10 p.m., stated:

Pressure remains highest over the southern part of the area. The trough is stationary.

Local forecast: S.W. winds, moderate, cloudy, occasionally rain.

THE VOICE OF THE CITY.

[By BELLA SIDNEY WOOLF (Mrs. W. T. SOUTHERN).]

If you sit on the wall of my garden, the highest garden on the Peak, you can look down through the blue and pink hydrangeas and the white "ginger-lilies" sending up gusts of fragrance, plumb to the town of Victoria below.

Above you have the arch of blue sky, and beyond the harbour with its maze of shipping, cruisers and steamers; beyond the harbour Kowloon, the city of the Nine Dragons; and beyond the city the Nine Dragons themselves, fan-like peaks stretching their green flanks in the sunshine; and beyond the peak—China. The city is spread out like a box of children's bricks: brown and dun coloured houses, flat roofs, roads diverging and converging, trees that look no bigger than Noah's Ark trees, motor cars like sixpenny toys, and over all a thin haze of smoke.

There rises on the still air a never-ending hum, a strange murmur, rising and falling: "the Voice of the City."

It is interesting to think of all that constitutes this aggregate of sound. That heterogeneous collection of brown squares and oblongs represents the broad streets with their European buildings, clubs, banks, barracks, offices, shops and theatres, the Chinese lanes bordered by their gleaming gold and red shop signs and teeming with humanity. There are hospitals where "men sit and hear each other groan," the University where the students work and play, and the cricket grounds and tennis grounds.

That gentle murmur is comprised of grief and joy and pain. The funeral processions pass by with the mourners weeping frantically and "staggering along in sackcloth and banners, or the wedding procession with the little bride hidden in the red wedding chair and the roast sucking pigs hanging out of their baskets, wedding "baked meats." There are the raucous voices of women chattering and quarrelling in the narrow alleys or rickshaw and chair coolies squabbling over gambling games in dark corners. Out in the roadways of Chinese streets life is lived in public. Shaving, hairdressing, doctoring, all can be watched without causing embarrassment to any of the victims. At the corners of certain streets can be seen (personally I have never summoned up courage to watch him) the primitive dentist at work. He pulls out the tooth with finger and thumb and a piece of string and casts it nonchalantly into a basket by his

side. I imagine his patients' voices add considerably to the murmur that rises from the city.

To celebrate weddings and festivals and to frighten devils, Chinese crackers are let off in quantities any and every day, and contribute a large quota to the din of the town. It may be the "Festival of Excited Spirits," or the "Festival of Departed Spirits," crackers must be a feature of the celebration. The rumble of trams, the hoot of the motor car, the rattle and rattle of chair coolies, the squeaking of unloosed wheelbarrows, the tramp of troops, the skirling of bagpipes, the whippers of lovers, the chattering of the flower market, meat market and fish market, the chewing of "chow" or of tiffin or dinner, the ringing of telephones and slamming of doors, gay jazz-bands playing for dancers, the clattering of clogs—that sound which calls up China as surely as the tinkle of bells calls up Burma—the crying or the laughter of children, all these and a thousand other sounds go to make up that thrilling song of the city.

"I could sit and dream here for hours." Not so.

Even as we watch and listen the ever-present great white clouds sink lower and stalk like spectres across the sky. A phantom army advances upon us. Mountains, harbour, sparkling water and even the town are blotted out. The swirling mists creep up to the hydrangea hedge, blot out the lilies and muffle in their dank folds all sounds of life below.

Occasionally the clouds drift apart, showing for a moment glimpses of sky and harbour and town. Then the folds roll together again. One thinks of the eighth century poet Li Po in his "Dream of the Sky-land."

"The seafarers tell of the Eastern Isle of Bliss.

It is lost in the wilderness of the misty sea waves, But the Sky-land of the south the Yuen-landers say, May be seen through cracks of the glimmering cloud."

"I climbed, putting on the clogs of the prince. Skyward on a ladder of clouds, And half way up from the sky-wall I saw the morning sun, And heard the heaven's cock crowing in the mid-air."

"Gone was the radiant world of gossamer, So with all pleasures of life, All things pass with the east-flowing water."

ENTERTAINED BY LOCAL FILIPINOS LAST NIGHT.

A representative gathering took place last night at the Café Parisien of the local Filipino community, invited by Mr. F. Mendoza, manager for Messrs. Fisher & Co., to meet Mayor Miguel Romualdez, of Manila, and his son.

The Mayor and his son, the latter a promising young doctor, are on a world tour and are leaving to-day for America by the *sa Korea Maru*.

In welcoming the guests of honour, on behalf of the host, Mayor Y. R. Barros, U.S. Army (retired) said that the local Filipino community took great pleasure in having such distinguished guests with them. He, the speaker, had been a colleague of the mayor and could truthfully say that no "better fellow" could be found than Mayor Romualdez to be the head of Manila's municipality.

Mr. L. R. Ilderton said they were gathered to bid the Mayor and his son *bon voyage* and, on behalf of those present, he wished the distinguished guest and his young son a safe journey, wherever they might go, they hoped that good luck would accompany them. He also said that from what he knew of the mayor, he could endorse what Mayor Barros had said. He felt sure that the local Filipino community had been much honoured by the presence of Mayor Romualdez and his son.

The health of the Mayor was then heartily toasted by all present.

Mayor Romualdez, responding, said that he was much impressed with the Colony and their system of Government. He was most particularly impressed by his countrymen living here. On his recent visit to Macao, he was entertained by H.E. the Governor and also officers of the Portuguese Army and Navy. The Portuguese Colony paid the warmest tribute to the Filipino residents there, and he could say nothing more than to ask his countrymen to keep up their honour, prestige and the good work they were doing in Hong Kong as well as in Macao. In his tour round the world, he would make it his special duty to study the welfare of his compatriots wherever he found them. If the Filipinos continued to progress as they were doing now,

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NORTHERNERS AND SOUTHERNERS FIGHTING IN ANHUI.

PENGPU OCCUPIED BY SOUTHERN TROOPS? ATTEMPT TO EFFECT A JUNCTION ON LUNGHAI RAILWAY.

WANG CHING WEI EN ROUTE TO NANKING. GENERAL HO INTERVIEWED IN SHANGHAI.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT STARTED IN FENGTIEN.

The venue of hostilities has been once again shifted from the banks of the Yangtze to the vicinity of Pengpu, Anhui, where, it would appear, the Southerners are, so far, having the better of the exchanges.

General Chang Tsung-Chang, the Northern warlord, is to proceed to Hanchow to co-operate with General Sun Chuan-fang in the defence of the Tientsin-Pukow railway.

Though General Ho Ying-chien's troops are or have been fighting like fury in the vicinity of Pengpu, the General himself seems to be sojourning in Shanghai "for health reasons." Interviewed, General Ho said that as soon as he recovered he would return to Nanking, from which city he some time ago made a somewhat abrupt departure on learning of the approaching visit of the Hankow "Moderates," Wang Ching Wei, Sun Fo, etc. As a sturdy supporter of Chiang Kai-shek, it is interesting to note that General Ho is of opinion that Chiang is unlikely to resume his former post but that he will probably "travel in Europe."

H.M.S. "ARGUS" AEROPLANES FOR SHANGHAI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5th. Six Air Force aeroplanes from H.M.S. Argus landed this afternoon and are being taken to the Racecourse Aerodrome this evening.

THE NORTHERNERS' POLICY.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5th. Disappointed by Sun Chuan-fang's defeat in his attempts to cross the Yangtze, the Fengtienese leaders have decided to change their aggressive policy for one of self-defence in Shantung, Chihli and the Three Eastern Provinces. They will not conduct a campaign against Feng Yu Hsiang in Houan.

Interviewed by Pressmen, General Ho Ying-chien, Chiang Kai-shek's stout supporter, said that his sojourn in Shanghai at present was entirely owing to health reasons. As soon as he recovered, he would return to Nanking. General Ho thought the arrival of Taa Yen Kai and Sun Fo at Nanking indicated the possibility of co-operation between Nanking and Hankow. They have, after great effort, advised the five Nanking leaders (Hu Han-min, Wu Chi-fei, Li Shek-ching, Tsai Yuen-pui and Chang Ching-kiang) to retain their respective offices, in order that negotiations for reamalgamating the two Kuomintang factions might proceed speedily. General Ho said that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek would not resume office although popular support for him was evident. "He would most likely travel in Europe."

An anti-Japanese movement started in Fengtien recently. On the 4th inst. a popular demonstration organised by the General Chamber of Commerce and participated by other classes, numbering about 40,000 people, paraded the city.

THE JHANSI BRIGADE. AN "INTERNATIONAL" TRIBUTE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Sept. 4th. When the Indian regiments of the Jhansi Brigade, who were the first British troops to arrive at Shanghai as part of the defence force, left that port for India yesterday, they received an international send-off.

General appreciation has been widely expressed of their services during severe winter and in extremely trying circumstances, when the Settlement was in danger of being over-run by defeated Chinese soldiers. Yesterday, American marines, Japanese troops and civilians cheered the departing troops enthusiastically from the wharf.

A PIRATE CHIEF'S DEMAND.

\$2,000 A MONTH, OPIUM AND SINGLET.

When the s.s. Taiter, which is on the Hong Kong-Canton run, reached Kowloon yesterday, the ship's comrade received a letter by post from someone who affirmed that he was "a pirate chief."

The burden of the letter was a ghastly threat to the comrade and the ship's company generally that he (the pirate chief) would either pirate the ship or have it blown up by a mine if the comrade did not agree to pay him \$2,000 monthly (duration of payment not mentioned and apparently unlimited) together with a quantity of opium and a bundle of singlets.

HONG KONG-CANTON STEAMERS.

DETAINED YESTERDAY.

"LUNGSHAN" FIRED AT FROM WHAMPOA FORTS.

Anxiety was felt last night when the s.s. Lungshan and other vessels on the Hong Kong-Canton run did not return to Hong Kong at the usual time—10 o'clock.

When, at 12.45, the Lungshan tied up at the wharf, it was explained that the delay was caused by the vessel having to anchor off the Macao forts owing to lack of water caused by the ebb tide.

An Exciting Incident.

It appears that when the Lungshan was passing the Whampoa forts she was fired at, presumably by Chinese soldiers. Some 500 shots are believed to have been fired, but, though the ship was hit, luckily there were no serious casualties. An Indian guard is said to have been hit on the foot by a bullet, while a Chinese deck passenger had his umbrella shot out of his hand.

The officers aboard were very reticent regarding the incident, which, however, was being freely discussed by the passengers.

TIENTSIN HOTEL MANAGER'S ARREST.

NOT KIDNAPPED—JUST "INVITED TO EXPLAIN."

PEKING, August 20th.

In connection with the arrest of Wu Chin Chai, manager of the Great Northern Hotel in Tientsin, by agents of General Chu Yu Pu, the official explanation is that Wu was not abducted from the Japanese Concession but was simply invited to explain to the military the disappearance of the \$800,000 belonging to the Nanking branch of the Chihli Provincial Bank.

Wu was manager of the Nanking branch when the Southern city was still held by General Chang Tsung Chang last spring. Chu instructed him to take \$800,000 to Hanchow when the Northern troops evacuated the city. It is alleged that since then Wu has failed to turn the money over to Chu but used it to open a modern hotel in the Japanese Concession.—Kuo Wen.

THE POLITICAL STORM IN PARIS.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR "EXPLAINS."

M. BRIAND SATISFIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Sept. 5th. Rakowsky's manifesto is the outstanding topic in the newspapers. Rakowsky, who is absent from Paris taking the cure, has published a long "explanation," in which he declares that when signing the manifesto he contemplated the possibility of war against the Soviets, and consequently this in no way concerned France whose attitude towards Russia his Government regarded as peaceable.

M. Briand, interviewed at Geneva, said that he was satisfied with Chicheria's disavowal and Rakowsky's action, and that he does not wish to interpret the incident as a step towards rupture.

NEW ITALIAN 10,000-TON CRUISER.

HITCH AT THE LAUNCHING CEREMONY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LEGHORN, Sept. 5th. A hitch occurred at the ceremonial launching of the new 10,000-ton cruiser Trento, which stuck 40 yards down the slipway. Squads of workmen are attempting to dislodge her.

THE WARSAW SHOOTING INCIDENT.

THE SOVIET NERVOUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, September 4th. Public opinion has been aroused by the shooting incident at Warsaw, when a Russian who sought a passport, and attacked a minor official at the Soviet Legation with a knife, was shot dead by the latter.

The *Investia* regards the occurrence as "a new link in the systematic campaign to provoke new complications with the object of frustrating the recently opened Polish-Russian negotiations," and declares that this interpretation is confirmed by other circumstances, especially the alarming reports of the creation of an anti-Soviet alliance at Geneva.

THE WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION.

AMERICAN PRODUCT HAS INCREASED DEMAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, September 4th. The International Federation of Master Cottonspinners Associations state that the world's cotton consumption for the year ended July 31st was 25,892,000 bales, compared with 24,681,000 the previous year. The consumption of American cotton was 15,777,000 bales, being an increase of 2,047,000 bales; of East Indian cotton 5,197,000, a decrease of 375,000; of Egyptian 1,007,000, an increase of 84,000; and of sundries 3,901,000, a decrease of 557,000.

LONDON-INDIA BEAM WIRELESS.

PUBLIC SERVICE NOW OPEN.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Sept. 4th. The Anglo-Indian Beam Wireless Service opens for public traffic on Tuesday. It places London in direct wireless communication with Bombay, and will be available for telegrams to all destinations in India, Burma, Ceylon, the Persian Gulf and Siam. In addition to a reduction in the rates for public traffic, the beam service offers a reduced rate of two pence half-penny a word for Press messages.

WHAT THE TRADES UNIONISTS WANT.

"CONTROL OF BRITAIN AND ITS RESOURCES."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 5th. Mr. Hicks, in his presidential address at the Trades Unions' Congress at Edinburgh, said that Trade Unionism to-day was more united and stronger than it was last year. The Congress would consider how to adapt the movement to the conditions created by the reactionary Trade Disputes' Act. It was their imperative duty to prepare for the return of a Labour Government pledged to give the people real ownership and control of Britain and all its resources. But Trade Unionists must learn to deal with the problems of management by making the fullest use of the machinery for joint consultation and negotiation between employers and employed.

INTERNATIONAL AIR MEETING.

SCANDINAVIAN SUCCESSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4th. French, British, Danish and Swedish machines were included in the thirty aeroplanes that competed in an international air meeting here, before 100,000 spectators, comprising speed, altitude and manoeuvre flights.

The three speed races were won, respectively by Larsen (Denmark), Lindner (Sweden), and Arrachart (France). Erlind (Denmark) was looping the loop when he crashed, and his machine was destroyed, Erlind escaping with a broken leg.

CAPT COURTNEY AWAITING GOOD WEATHER.

TO CONTINUE THE FLIGHT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Sept. 4th. Captain Courtney, who left Plymouth yesterday for the Azores with a navigator, a mechanic, and Mr. Elwood Hosmer, a Canadian passenger, on the first stage in the westward trans-Atlantic flight, encountered bad weather, with strong headwinds, and descended at Corunna, in Spain. He will continue when the weather improves.

LEAGUE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

AN AMERICAN APPOINTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 4th. The Council of the League of Nations has appointed Mr. Jeremiah Smith, of Boston, a member of the financial committee of the League. Mr. Smith is a former commissioner of the League organisation. As regards officers, in 1926 \$126,000 was expended in various forms of assistance. It spent \$17,000 in helping to keep 2,700 disabled ex-officers on their feet; and \$19,000 to save 4,000 non-disabled officers from destitution.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NEW PRESIDENT OF ASSEMBLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 5th. Senor Guani (Uruguay) has been elected President of the League of Nations' Assembly.

The Task of Disarmament. The task of achieving disarmament was only accomplished by stages, some of which had already been passed, and the League had not failed, declared Senor Villegas (Chile), presiding at the opening of the League's Assembly. He was of opinion that the problem was solvable along the lines adopted at the recent conference.

Senor Villegas dwelt on the League's growing universality and its high prestige, which invested the Council with the authority necessary to bring peace and order into political life.

MR. W. CHURCHILL OPTIMISTIC.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT ON NATIONAL FINANCES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, September 4th. The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking in Scotland yesterday, said that the national finances, despite last year's industrial upheaval, had stood the strain. "We shall come through the consequences of that trouble without having to reimpose any of the £40,000,000 of direct taxation" remitted by the present Government in 1925, or any of the £20,000,000 of indirect taxation remitted by the Labour Government in 1924. There is every expectation that we shall be able to provide every penny of our debts under the sinking fund all of the immense total of £85,000,000 set apart for that purpose this year."

These financial facts had economic reactions upon the life of the nation. The most notable had been the steady diminution in the cost of living, by nearly one-third, which meant an extension of real wages, and which lightened pressure in every home throughout the country.

As for the housing problem, before Parliament completed its course in 1929, one million new houses, accommodating five or six million persons, would have been constructed, with State assistance, during the life of the present Government.

THE 13TH ANNIVERSARY. GERMAN COLOURS AT THE CENOTAPH.

The Cenotaph in Whitehall and the tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey shared in the tributes which were paid on August 4th in memory of the anniversary of the declaration of war. Perhaps for the first time, the blue and yellow colours of the Republic of Germany were seen at the Cenotaph, where a wreath from the Cologne station of the German Airways Combine was placed in memory of Captain F. L. Barnard, a pilot during the war, who was killed last week at Bristol.

Thirteen years have passed, and now there are approximately 700,000 ex-Servicemen still unemployed, according to the statement made by Captain Wilcox, of the British Legion, whose work in helping the ex-Servicemen is well known. "The total amount expended upon the relief of distress among other ranks is \$781,562." The number of cases assisted is 2,250,000. We have also spent large sums in making loans, large and small, while in emigration work we have assisted 691 men, 470 women, and 1,250 children. We have helped 30,706 men who, without such assistance, would have been found on the Embankment. As regards officers, in 1926 \$126,000 was expended in various forms of assistance. It spent \$17,000 in helping to keep 2,700 disabled ex-officers on their feet; and \$19,000 to save 4,000 non-disabled officers from destitution."

U.S. COLONEL'S SUICIDE.

SHOOTS HIMSELF IN SHANGHAI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, September 4th. Colonel Charles Hill, commanding the Fourth Regiment of United States Marine, at Shanghai, committed suicide this morning. He is reported to have been suffering from ill-health.

Colonel F. D. Kilgore assumes command in his place.

Further Details.

LATER. Colonel Hill was found in his bed, where he had shot himself through the mouth with an Army pistol.

There will be a military funeral and the body will be sent home.

Colonel Hill's wife is on her way to China, aboard the s.s. *Siberia Maru*, which is due at Honolulu to-morrow. The American military officials are attempting to stop her, and advising her to return to America.

Colonel Hill arrived in Shanghai in February from San Diego, bringing the 4th U.S. Regiment. He had suffered very bad health since. Deceased had previously served in Asiatic waters—in the Boxer Rebel and, later, in the Philippines.

OBITUARY.

A GREAT ENGLISH JUDGE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, September 4th. Lord Coleridge, former High Court Judge of the King's Bench Division, died to-day, at the age of 76.

Baron Coleridge (a title created in 1873), was born in 1841, succeeding his father in the Barony in 1884. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford, and taking up law, he became a K.C. in 1892.

Lord Coleridge recently resigned his office as a Judge of the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division. His retirement was a source of regret both to the Bar and to the public. He had not had good health for some years. As a Judge, appointed to the Bench in 1907, he had a long and varied experience of judicial work, in which his law was generally sound and his judgments were an example to his colleagues in purity of English diction. He presided in 1911, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the first Court which was constituted under the Benefices Act, 1898, and afterwards he tried the fustia claim by a man named Tooth to the Waterford peerage.

Deceased is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Geoffrey Coleridge, who was born in 1877, and is a Captain in the 4th (Reserve) Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment.]

ADMIRAL KATO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, September 5th. The death is reported from Japan of Admiral Baron Sadakichi Kato, who was commander of the Japanese naval forces at the siege of Tsingtao in the late war.

TROPICAL MEDICINE CONGRESS.

DECEMBER MEETING IN INDIA.

ALLAHABAD.

Arrangements are proceeding for the seventh congress of the Far Eastern Association for Tropical Medicine, to be held in India. After the first week of the scientific sessions, beginning about December 5th, the congress will split into two main bodies, each for a conducted tour, one going to Waitair, Madras, Coonoor, Ootacamund, and Mysore, and the other to Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Delhi. At Delhi the party will probably split into three, one section visiting Kasauli, another Lahore, and the third remaining at Delhi. Reassembling at Agra, the northern main body will proceed to Bombay. The party on the northern tour is likely to number 130, including interpreters.

A Shaukiwan trading junk returning here on Thursday from Macao was boarded by the police and subsequently detained; 60 jars of Chinese wines on which duty had not been paid being found on board. The two owners of the craft, were charged on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Central Police Court yesterday morning and each was fined \$50, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour. An order for the confiscation of the wines and of the junk was made on a police application.

HOME CRICKET.

THE TEST TRIAL AT LORD'S.

A FINE PARTNERSHIP.

[BY COLONEL PHILIP TREVOR, C.B.E.]

Cricket of a high order was seen at Lord's. Play began at a quarter-past eleven, and did not finish till a quarter to seven. It was a long day, yet never for a moment did the standard early set deteriorate. According to actual statistics, the batsmen did not do much better than the ball. For all that, I should say it was the consistently good bowling which chiefly called for commendation. For it must be borne in mind that the wicket was never difficult, while in the afternoon it was a nice, easy-paced one—just the kind of wicket which any really good batsman should appreciate.

Clark certainly continues to add to his reputation as a bowler. His consistent steadiness alone is an asset, and it is evident that he bowls with no little discretion. T. A. Jacques, though he did nothing startling, more than justified his sudden and perhaps rather unexpected promotion to a match of importance. He is not a fast bowler as we used to understand fast bowling, but he does not just pound away. One would like to see him perform on a really fast wicket, while on one that had a generous touch of life in it he would make the batsman play his best. Steady was Jacques—more than steady, in fact—while Sibley was practically never guilty of a really bad ball. G. T. S. Stevens, who is always ready to run a risk on the chance of getting a wicket, was unusually accurate.

Yet probably no one bowled intrinsically better than V. W. C. Jupp. The mere casual observer is inclined to say: "I can't see anything particular in this." Each one of us, I suppose, has his own definition of fighting the ball. Jupp certainly fights it well. He did so, and he was unlucky in not getting both Stevens and Tyldesley out. Both should have been caught at deep square-leg, but the fieldsmen concerned in both cases misjudged the flight of the ball. Tate, I thought, bowled for quite a long time like his old self. Nichols did not worry the batsman, but he kept a good length, and he deserved his bit of success. Freeman also bowled well, though not his best.

Jupp's Confident Batting.

The bowling was certainly good enough to make good batting against it a matter of praise, and we got good batting directly the day's play began. D. R. Jardine was again showing his best form when he was out to a fine one-handed catch in the gully by Tyldesley. When he was out, Jupp joined A. P. F. Chapman, and to the general surprise Jupp scored the faster of the two. His was a fast-rate innings, and his ever-increasing confidence was obvious enough. Having got 50 runs, he slowed down, and unfortunately for him, this change of policy did not pay. Jupp played on.

Chapman showing discretion as the better part of valour was a new experience to most of the spectators, but to those of us who look ahead it was encouraging to note how much the defence of England's young captain has improved. When he did hit it the ball travelled fast enough. Tate, too, surprised us in the early part of his innings, though later he indulged in his favourite driving. Tate also played on.

Very good. Tate was the batting of The Test. Stevens, who was badly misjudged at second slip, got his 40 old runs in his own dogged but confident manner. Both Bowley and Tyldesley paid the penalty for not doing the right thing in the right way when attempting the pull stroke. Each skied the ball—Bowley near the wicket and Tyldesley in the neighbourhood of short leg.

It was towards the close of the day that we saw the best batting of all, and it was an altogether delightful partnership for which Leyland and Shepherd were responsible. But as fortune would, that partnership is not yet over. Neither wasted unnecessary time in playing himself in, and we were treated to a succession of crisp, clean strokes by each. Those strokes got more and more frequent. The invitations extended to Shepherd and Leyland to play in this match were not expected by all. But the wisdom of the selectors has been more than justified. The left-hander was freer than usual, while Shepherd was at the top of his form. His off-driving was magnificent, and, perhaps wisely, he was not over anxious to bring off the six hit. He was content to hit the ball mightily hard along the ground. More and more dominant did Shepherd and Leyland become, and at the last Jardine's services as a bowler were requested.

The fielding of the England eleven was on the whole good, and not for a long time have I seen Livsey keep wicket better. His work on the leg side was especially good. With others I hold the view that this series of games cannot rank as a test of special players. But as a representative match, bringing to us the same field twenty-two cricketers who count, the game

(Continued on next column.)

HONG KONG HOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NEW CAPTAIN ELECTED.

The annual meeting of the Hong Kong Hockey Club was held yesterday, at 3.30 p.m. in the Lecture Room of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps Headquarters. In the absence of the President, Mr. W. Woodward presided over a meagre attendance.

The report and statement of accounts were presented and adopted. The accounts showed a credit balance of \$212.35 including \$12.74 brought forward from the previous year, but the actual profit during the year was \$38.87 after deducting \$123.30 which was transferred from the Old Hockey Club.

The receipts came to \$482, of which \$340 was from subscriptions. Expenditure amounted to \$482.33, the largest item being \$74.20 for badges.

Mr. A. A. Dand was elected captain of the hockey team for the ensuing year and Mr. J. C. Thompson captain of the second team.

Mr. L. G. Bird, D.S.O., was re-elected President and Messrs. T. F. Sanderson and L. A. R. Duncan were re-elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively.

WATER POLO.

YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

The Kowloon British School Former Pupils' Association "A" placed themselves on a level with the Victoria Recreation Club "A" in the Water Polo League Table by beating the Scots Guards yesterday.

The Kowloon side gained a substantial lead early in the match, scoring three goals before the Scots Guards opened their account. At half time the winners led by 3 to 1 and they added another goal in the second half.

In the second match the Victoria Recreation Club beat the Royal Navy by the one goal of the match which was scored by S. V. Gittens soon after the start. There was a lack of scientific play throughout and the Royal Navy had the better of the scrappy encounters, but were erratic in their shooting. The Club team played a cool headed game.

PING PONG.

LAST WEEK'S RESULTS.

LEAGUE POSITIONS.

The results of the ping-pong matches played during last week are as under—

C.A.A. beat St. Peter's Club; Hop Wing beat C.R.C.; S.C.A.A. beat St. Louis; W. Y. College v. Recreio (postponed); Y.M.C.A. beat C.C.Y.M.S.; S.C.A.A. beat T. Institute; St. Peter's beat C.R.C. W.Y.O.B.U. beat St. Louis.

League Table.	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Y.M.C.A.	3	3	0	6
S.C.A.A.	3	3	0	6
W.Y.O.B.U.	2	2	0	4
C.A.A.	1	1	0	2
Hop Wing	2	1	1	2
St. Peter's	3	1	2	2
T. Institute	3	1	2	2
W.Y. College	1	0	1	0
C.R.C.	0	0	2	0
C.C.Y.M.S.	0	0	2	0
St. Louis	0	0	2	0
Recreio	0	0	2	0
H.K.U.	0	0	2	0

now in progress has already proved a great success. Score:

England.	38
Hobbs, retired hurt	38
Sutcliffe, c Ames, b Clark	35
Halkows, l.w.b., b Staples	36
Hammond, c Bowley, b Sibley	13
D. R. Jardine, c Tyldesley, b Clark	28
A. P. F. Chapman, c Ames, b Jacques	58
V. W. C. Jupp, b Staples	58
Tate, b Jacques	45
Nichols, c b Jacques	15
Livsey, not out	0
A. R. Freeman, c and b Jacques	0
B 16, 1 b 5, n b 1	22
Total	283

The Rest.	46
G. T. S. Stevens, c Livsey, b Nichols	46
Bowley, c Hammond, b Freeman	23
E. Tyldesley, c Tate, b Nichols	13
Leyland, not out	64
Shepherd, not out	67
B 4, 1 b 4, n b 2	10
Total (3 wks.)	223

England.

First Innings.	o.	m.	r.	w.
Clark	42	10	95	2
Jacques	23	4	83	4
Sibley	28	7	69	1
Staples	36	9	124	2
Stevens	12	3	22	0
Bowley	1	0	1	0
Sibley bowled one no-ball				
Umpires—Braund and Burrows.				

RIFLE SHOOTING.

SHOTS GUARDS c. TAIKOO RIFLE CLUB.

A very interesting shooting match took place on Sunday afternoon at Taikoo Range between teams representing the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, and Taikoo Rifle Club. Teams were 10 men a side, 8 best scores to count. The Guards won by the handsome margin of 78 points.

The details were—

2nd Scots Guards.	
Sergt. Shuter	89
Sergt. Quinn	85
R.S.M. Murray	83
C.S.M. Proven	80
Sergt. Ley	77
L/Sergt. McGuigan	77
Drum Major Portt	75
Pipe Major McIntosh	73
	639

Counted Out.

C.Q.M.S. Lindores	70
Sergt. Dixon	71

Taikoo.

T. Swan	84
M. Wallace	77
A. McIndoe	72
D. Wainwright	70
T. Grimshaw	70
C. Summers	64
D. Lyle	64
K. Boulton	60
	501

Counted Out.

F. H. A. Ward	58
R. Wallace	54

FOOTBALL.

CHINESE-AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

The Chinese Football Team, captained by Mr. Lee Wai Tong, the noted "inside-life," is returning by the s.s. *St. Albans* to-day (Tuesday), after their very successful tour in Australia.

PHILIPPINES PRISON SCANDAL.

A "WHITE SLAVE" CONVICT'S LIBERTY.

MANILA, August 27th.

The arrest by the Constabulary of a prisoner supposed to be serving his term in the provincial jail of Pasig, Rizal, has given rise to a big scandal in official circles of that province in which the names of the provincial governor, the chief of police and the municipal president of Parañaque are involved. The arrest of the prisoner, it is believed, may lead to an investigation of prison conditions and regulations obtaining in Rizal, and the placing of responsibility for the apparent laxity in prison discipline.

Eligio Garcia, the prisoner, was sentenced on July 28th, 1927, by the court of first instance of Rizal to 30 days' imprisonment and a fine of P.100 for vagrancy. His term, therefore, expires on August 28th this year. But last night an agent of the Constabulary saw him in the house of his paramour in Parañaque, apparently a free man. He was taken to the Constabulary jail.

According to Garcia's own statement made to an officer, he served only four days in the provincial jail of Pasig, after which he was taken to the municipal jail of Parañaque. Authorities believe that there is a shady deal in the case, the suspicion being based on the fact that the prisoner is a well-known character in the "white slave traffic" in the province of Rizal.—*Manila Times*.

MOST DESOLATE SPOT IN THE WORLD.

REGION IN MADAGASCAR PEOPLED BY TRIBE OF BANDITS.

Life in the Marofotsy country in Madagascar—said to be one of the loneliest, wildest and most mountainous spots on the face of the globe—is vividly pictured by Mr. W. Kendall Gale, in the *Chronicle* of the London Missionary Society. "Except on the immediate edge of a stream or river," he writes, "the valleys in most instances are utterly desolate, shut in, red-walled, hazy with heat and brooding with eternal stillness."

Nor are the inhabitants of this country an improvement. They are composed of escaped slaves, criminals, thieves, murderers and gamblers, who gradually formed themselves into a tribe.

They have become a race of marauders and bandits, their hands against every man, swooping down from the heights of Kélas upon the pastoral people of the lower levels.

There, in this unexplored land, they dwell in absolute security until the French occupation in 1895. But their spirit is unbroken, and Mr. Kendall Gale relates some of the terrible crimes which are committed in this wild and inhospitable region.

PERSONALITIES AT THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD

(CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCY OF LANCASTER AND SECOND BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.)

[BY DREW PEARSON.]

When General Jan Smuts left Versailles after the Peace Conference, he appointed as South African delegate to the new-born League of Nations, the son of the Marquis of Salisbury, who as Premier and Foreign Minister of England had finally defeated Smuts in the Boer War 20 years before.

Smuts selected Lord Robert Cecil because he was the son of a man who had conducted one of the most unpopular and bloody wars in recent English history, but because Smuts, Cecil, Colonel House and Woodrow Wilson together had drafted the Covenant of the League of Nations. Smuts and Cecil both believed that in this new-born founding, spurred by the victorious powers, lay the future salvation of Europe. Smuts' parting instruction to Cecil, as South African representative, was: "Do whatever you think best."

And from that moment Cecil's name has been inextricably linked with the League of Nations.

The story of how Cecil made the League of Nations and how the League in turn made Cecil, is one of the most fascinating of present-day Europe.

Cecil comes from a historic family whose members are "distinguished for their power of acid analysis of other peoples' enthusiasms." Politics is their marrow, but each one of them, after succeeding brilliantly at politics, has taken refuge in something more soothing to an analytical mind. The Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Cecil's father, took refuge from public office in chemical science. The Earl of Balfour, Lord Cecil's uncle, abandoned politics for metaphysics. To Lord Hugh, Lord Robert's brother, the Church afforded anchorage to the scepticism of an analytical mind.

But Lord Robert Cecil did not find his anchorage until seven years ago. Up until that time he had been fairly constant to politics. Gaining some experience as one of his father's private secretaries, he was admitted to the bar and established a reputation as a barrister. He entered politics actively in 1906 when he was elected to Parliament as a member for East-Marylebone, and in a short time became a well-known figure in the House of Commons.

But he was not an ideal politician. He expressed "his opinions as a gentleman expresses his views at a dinner-table, not as a politician airs his dogmatism in the tap-room," according to the Gentleman with a Duster.

Nor was he considered practical. He championed women's suffrage, and moved the resolution permitting women to sit in Parliament; but he opposed the eight-hour day, old age pensions and the taxation of unearned incomes. Men speak well of him, declared the Gentleman with a Duster, "and confess willingly that he is vastly superior in character and intellect to the fanatic politicians, but alas he is a fanatic."

During the war he became Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, an interest in which subject he had inherited from his father who was Foreign Minister with Disraeli. Later Lloyd George made him Minister of Blockade.

After the war, Lord Cecil found himself more and more out of sympathy with Lord George, and finally he crossed the floor of Parliament to sit on the front row of the Opposition Bench.

It was about this time that Cecil found the absorbing interest he had been groping for but had never got from politics. His analytical mind finally found anchorage in the ideals which cluster around the League of Nations. "Repelled by coarse ordinary politics, he sought in the League a diviner air."

"During those days immediately after the war, the League was the founding child of Europe. Woodrow Wilson had created it. Europe could not kill it outright, but every one hoped it would starve to death. It was kept alive, starving by a little group of international idealists—Hjalmar Branting of Sweden, Fridtjof Nansen, Paul Hymans of Belgium, Dr. Benes Czechoslovakia and Lord Robert Cecil, representing South Africa."

Under their tutelage, the founding of Europe flourished and grew stronger, until all Europe was proud of it, and claimed a share in its nourishment. Even the Conservative Government of Great Britain woke up to the importance of having an able representative at the League.

(Continued on next column.)

DANCING BAN IN OSAKA.

MODERN FASHIONS DISLIKED BY POLICE.

A PROFESSIONAL PARTNER EXPLAINS.

Why do pretty girls leave Osaka? The chief of Police of Japan's largest metropolis may give the official answer to this puzzling question, but let us hear Miss Yuri one of those who joined in the exodus, talk on this intriguing subject.

"Anno-ne" she began, opening her alluring little mouth "we're out of luck. The police seem to be bent upon stamping out dancing."

For Yuri-chan, let us explain is one of the many professional dancers who earned their living in crowded Osaka dance halls until a recent police order ordered the closing of a large number of such places.

There seems to be no real reason for bringing the wrath of the guardians of the law on the dancers of Terapicho in Osaka, except that the officials hated to see a new form of amusement take a grip on the youths under their charge, according to this young Miss.

"There were no degenerated morals in the dance halls for we were always careful to keep inside the law. However our special fashions in dressing," our informant continued "probably made the authorities frown at us."

For these ladies had their peculiar fashions, which were dictated to them by their profession. Firstly, their kimonos were generally made of green or orange yellow crepe de Chine or Charmeuse without any designs. Most of them did not wear any juban or under kimono. Instead they wore chemises.

Their walking had also many peculiar points. They generally took long strides moving their shoulders at every step. Many of them were much taller than the average Japanese girl and the legs of the few who were foreign dress were much more shapely than the corresponding limbs of the many self-styled "fappers" one often sees on the Ginza.

"Yes, it is a good exercise," Miss Yuri stated "and I think dancing is the only way to give the Japanese race better looking lower extremities."

But now, in spite of the many petitions made to the authorities to lessen the severity of their application of the ordinance, dance halls are rapidly disappearing from Osaka.

That is why Yuri-chan is now in Tokyo, again a taxi dancer and a willful partner to anyone who shows her a ticket, which incidentally costs twenty sen. She is that, today, but who knows about tomorrow? For there are police in Tokyo just as "efficient" as those in Osaka we hear.—*Japan Times*.

PHILIPPINES' INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY.

The 20th anniversary of the first Philippine Assembly, which falls on September 16th, will be celebrated with a special programme at the Opera House for the benefit of the independence fund.

A special feature will be an address by Senate President Quezon on his observations in China. Senate President Quezon plans to give sympathizers of the cause of Philippine independence first hand information on the Chinese Nationalist movement.

Representative Kapunan's suggestion that September 16th be made a legal holiday is still under advisement by the legislature. There is a strong sentiment in favour of this idea. If approved, it will be effective only this year.

Geneva and made overtures to Lord Robert Cecil, but he had no sympathy with the conservatives who had put Stanley Baldwin into power, but he had many things in common with Baldwin himself and consented to become Lord Privy Seal with the understanding that he would be free of all administrative duties in order to devote all his time to the League.

(Continued on next column.)

ON THE GAMBLING LIST!

FILIPINO CUAJO BANNED AT MANILA.

"Filipino cuajo," a popular card pastime among the Filipinos, was for the first time judicially declared a game of hazard prohibited by law, according to a decision handed down by Judge Locsin of the municipal court, says the *Manila Times*.

Recently, the members of the secret service arrested 91 individuals for playing "cuajo." As a test case, they filed a complaint, against Irineo Macabigil, and two others to determine the status of the game. Following the conviction of the three, the city fiscal's office will prosecute the remaining 88. The "bone" of contention was whether "cuajo" is a game of skill or chance. The court after having checked the points in favour of "chance" and "skill" that enters in this kind of game, finally arrived at the conclusion that "cuajo" was a game of hazard within the meaning of the law on gambling.

The defendants will appeal the case to the Supreme Court if necessary so as to settle definitely the status of "cuajo" among the card games.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *President Jefferson*, from Manila, on September 5th:—For Hong Kong: Miss d'Almeida, Mr. Ang Bun Koo, Mr. R. D. Arnold, Master P. Arnold, Mrs. Eleanor T. Arnold, Master J. Arnold, Master A. Arnold, Rev. Bro. B. Barry, Miss M. Barretto, Miss C. Barretto, Mr. D. B. Bone, Mr. P. S. Vovrat, Mrs. S. de Custado, Mr. P. E. Denroche, Mr. C. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Farley, Miss P. Farley, Master C. Farley, Mr. J. Finnie, H. Glover, Miss M. Gaskell, Mrs. J. Cobane, Mr. B. Gonzalez, Miss Rosario Gonzalez, Miss Remedios Gonzalez, Mr. Enrique Gonzalez, Mr. Hsi Yuen Chen, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Harb, Mr. C. R. Kellog, Master C. S. Kellog, Mrs. M. Kellog, Mrs. J. P. Kellog, Rev. C. J. Lowe, Mr. J. P. Lowe, Mr. J. W. Mathews, Miss H. Herminia Pujalte, Miss B. Rodriguez, Mrs. P. L. Tangronis, Mr. C. Urwick, Mr. Yu Yiong, Miss L. Zapanta. Among passengers passing through on their way to Shanghai were: Lt. Paul E. Burrows, Mrs. P. L. Chandler, Mrs. F. W. Pean, Mr. L. P. Leone, Mr. W. A. Schaffenberg, Mr. B. Reis, Mr. G. C. Arnold, Mr. M. E. Hewson, Mr. J. Myers, Mr. C. Putong, Mr. V. Trinidad.

Per s.s. *President Grant*, on September 5th:—For Hong Kong: Mrs. E. J. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. R. Burdick, Mr. E. Bentley, Mr. Mun Kwei Cheung, Mr. Chou Shing Chun, Mr. Chee Cheung, Mr. Man Fong Chow, Mr. N. Tam Cheung, Mr. Kok Wah Chung, Mr. Shik Him Chang, Mr. P. K. Chan, Mr. P. Shu Chin, Mr. P. Kam Chin, Mr. P. F. De Greuze, Master A. M. De Greuze, Miss U. Yee Fong, Miss P. Fontaine, Mr. Sze Nien Fu, Mrs. E. Harding, Mr. Ong Kee, Mrs. Tai Shue Lee, Mr. Tao Han Lee, Mr. Yi Nam Lee, Mr. Chan Leung, Mr. Mok Leung, Mr. Yik Lee, Mrs. Sui Zee Lee, Mr. Kin Chak Lo, Mr. J. Leckie, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Lobo, Mr. Ah Wee Lew, Mr. and Mrs. Shin Pang Li, Master Li, Mr. Kin Fai Lo, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Mitchell, Miss V. Mitchell, Mr. W. Mok, Master U. Peter, Miss G. Pearne, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Riley, Miss A. L. Riley, Mr. Hana Rong, Master U. Baikes, Mr. Fong Sang Sui, Master U. Son, Mr. H. D. Smith, Mr. Yuet Cho Tong, Mr. H. A. Towse, Mr. W. Turner, Mr. Y. King Tebao, Mrs. H. A. White and infant, Mr. and Mrs. U. Sz Wing, Mr. P. S. Wong, Mr. Fook Ding Wong, Miss S. Yan, Miss U. Tak Yan, Miss U. Oi Yan, Mr. Chen Sang Yang. Among passengers passing through on their way to Manila were: Capt. H. A. Barnes, Mr. E. C. Bogy, Lt. J. A. Cella, Mr. F. V. Chamberlain, Lt. J. A. Cranston, Mr. J. Clandini, Capt. W. J. Egan, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Felton, Mr. E. M. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Howarth, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hammond, Mr. C. J. Guadalupe, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hogan, Mr. C. Kirkwood, Mr. R. Murphy, Mrs. R. P. Moreau, Master P. Moreau, Col. C. H. Nance, Miss K. Rutledge, Mr. K. Sudakichi, Mr. G. B. Spain, Mr. B. Thorlakson, Rev. and Mrs. D. M. Walters, Miss P. Walters, Master J. Walters.

DEPARTURES.

European passengers per s.s. *Kashima Maru*, for Shanghai and Japan, on September 6th:—Mrs. L. Wilson, Miss P. H. Wilson, Mr. C. F. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wade, Mr. A. Feragan, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Erichsen, Miss E. Erichsen, Master E. Erichsen, Miss I. Erichsen, Mr. J. Beth, Mr. T. Sayle, Master J. Sayle, Master H. J. Sayle, Mrs. J. Winter, Mr. Max Winter, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. Max Sternberg, Mr. H. J. Roza, Mr. H. Gittins, Mr. and Mrs. Arundell-Jellicott, Mr. B. F. Benjamin, Mr. E. H. Shillbott, Mr. B. W. Wallard, Master Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. the Misses Benjamin, Mr. J. Benham, Mr. B. J. Redd, Mr. B. Ramsay, Mr. Woods, Mr. E. Baker, Master Baker, Mr. W. Welzig, Mr. and Mrs. Redd.

THE TALLEST-EVER.

GREAT FISHERMAN'S FAVOURITE.

LONDON, August 11th.

The latest "tall" fishing yarn which is causing incredulous merriment in the London clubs, is told by E. C. Briggett, who holds the unique post of angling advisor to a railroad company.

This is how Briggett tells the "tall" yarn.

"I was fishing in the Tweed a year ago or two just below a 'cauld' when I saw what appeared to be a small dog come tumbling over the foaming waters.

"The animal appeared to be in distress so I waded out and reached it. Imagine my surprise when I got into the bank and discovered it was a young otter.

"It was quite docile, and I played with it for few minutes. Then I suddenly saw another otter come swimming over the fall. I guessed it might be the mother in search of her missing offspring, so I beat a hasty retreat, for in these circumstances an otter may well attack a man.

"She took the young otter away, and I thought the incident over. But ten minutes later she returned, and clambering up the bank, laid a 101 salmon at my feet. Now, would you believe it?"

And his listeners with one accord answered "no," but he did not seem to mind for, being one of the world's greatest fishermen, he is probably used to it.—*Manila Times*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Achilles (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 13th.

Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 26th.

Alipore (P. &

CHINESE PASSENGERS' TRAFFIC.

ARRIVALS AGAIN EXCEED DEPARTURES.

THE WEEK'S IN AND OUT.

Chinese passengers leaving and entering into the Colony during the last week in August, again showed an excess of arrivals over departures. According to the figures given below, as supplied by the Harbour Authority, the number of persons add to the Colony's population was 674:

River Boats, Junk and Launches.		
	Arr.	Dep.
August 22nd	3,707	3,512
" 23rd	3,179	3,713
" 24th	3,516	3,509
" 25th	2,941	3,224
" 26th	3,619	3,600
" 27th	3,380	2,244
" 28th	2,715	3,103
" 29th	2,967	2,980
" 30th	4,113	1,452
" 31st	2,928	2,700
Total	31,434	30,079

Ocean-going Vessels.

	Arr.	Dep.
August 22nd	2,626	743
" 23rd	2,570	3,124
" 24th	1,969	2,826
" 25th	1,037	1,246
" 26th	983	2,607
" 27th	2,732	1,251
" 28th	2,092	392
" 29th	234	2,831
" 30th	958	1,852
" 31st	2,902	2,561
Total	19,733	19,433

Returns to be Monthly.

These returns which have, up to the present, been supplied weekly by the Harbour Office, are in future to be made out and supplied to the Press monthly.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS' SHIPPING.

PROPOSAL TO REMOVE RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGNERS.

BETTER SERVICE NEEDED.

A strong sentiment in favour of amending the present law on inter-island shipping so as to permit foreign companies to place good ships on the several runs, was manifested at the caucus of members of the ruling party in both houses of the legislature at the office of Senate President Quezon, says the Manila Times.

Need for Promptness.

The legislators realized that there is need for prompt action. There was no definite formula evolved for improving present shipping conditions, but they all agreed that some kind of action should be taken immediately. It was finally decided to refer the matter to the committee on navigation in both houses, which will make a report on actual shipping conditions as soon as possible.

Representative Estin of Romblon was about the only house member who would not countenance any move to change the present inter-island shipping law. He sees in the present movement the undoing of Filipino shipping firms, who, he said, were hard pressed enough without foreign competition.

Representative Luterio of Mindoro, another prominent house member, offered opposition to any amendment of the present law, although it was evident to many of those present that he can be persuaded to approve a change.

Rodriguez Opposes.

Among the members of the upper chamber, Senator Pedro Rodriguez, member of the committee on navigation, was much against amending present restrictions. According to him, there are good vessels now on the Iloilo, Cebu and Manila run. Local shipping companies are operating at a loss right now insofar as passenger traffic is concerned, he pointed out.

Foreign vessels are competing with those of the local firms in the handling of island cargo, he said.

SUBWAYS FOR OSAKA.

RAPID TRANSIT PLAN APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, August 10th. The Japanese Government Ministry of Railways has approved a scheme submitted to it by the Osaka Municipality for the construction of a new underground and elevated rapid transit system, says a report to the Department of Commerce from Assistant Commercial Attache H. H. Ehlers, Tokyo.

The proposed system is said to involve an ultimate expenditure of 162 million yen. The projected line is 33.85 miles long, of which 13.07 miles will be underground and 20.58 miles elevated. It will be a wide gauge and operate on the third rail system at an average speed of 25 miles an hour with a maximum speed of 40 miles an hour. The work will not start until 1929 and will be finished in 1933, it is estimated. — Manila Times.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA HOMEWARD CONFERENCE.

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 8. DATED 7th MARCH, 1927.

ADDENDUM No. 14.

PART I.		
ADDITIONAL RATES OF FREIGHT as follows:—		
Add to	Col.	s. d.
Newcastle-on-Tyne 2 General Cargo	per Scale ton	20/-
Dublin	2 Matting per ton	55/-
Casa Blanca	2 Gunnies, 2nd-hand Press	55/-
	Packed Bales	55/-
	per ton of 20 cwt	55/-
The ADDITIONAL RATE of FREIGHT for WASTE SILK and PIERCED SILK COCOONS to GENOA is Amended from Date as follows:—		
Add to	Col.	s. d.
Genoa, with trans-shipment	Waste Silk & Pierced Silk Coccons per cwt	3/-
Hong Kong, 3rd Sept., 1927. [5295]		

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

THE Motorship "ASIA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of The Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of September, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ash on the 16th of September, 1927, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 15th of September, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 5th Sept., 1927. [5294]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 19th September, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Underwriter must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 19th September, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods, are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 5th Sept., 1927. [5295]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s STEAMER "KHYBER".

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1927.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods, will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 21st October, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 2nd Sept., 1927. [5288]

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM U.S.A.

THE Motor Vessel "OLYMPIA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 8th September, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 16th September, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 8th September, 1927, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 3rd Sept., 1927. [5293]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS.

LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS AND PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENGLOE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 23rd instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 2nd Sept., 1927. [5289]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "SAARLAND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th September, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 5th September, 1927, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 15th September, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 31st Aug., 1927. [5277]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "SAARLAND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th September, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 5th September, 1927, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 15th September, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

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JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 31st Aug., 1927. [5277]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th September, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 5th September, 1927, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 15th September, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 31st Aug., 1927. [5277]

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TAIPING" In Port.

Owing to a Fire on board the above Vessel in SYDNEY on 16th AUGUST, 1927, A GENERAL AVERAGE has been declared and Consignees will be required to sign a General Average Bond and pay a Cash Deposit of 5 Per Cent. of their Cargo before obtaining Delivery.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents,
1, Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.
Telephone: Central 38.

September 6th, 1927.

[5299]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

INCLUDING

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CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.
FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports:—

S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF"	due here on or about the 17th Sept.
S.S. "HESSEN"	due here on or about the 27th Sept.
S.S. "SACHSEN"	due here on or about the 13th Oct.
S.S. "PREUSSEN"	due here on or about the 25th Oct.
M.S. "RAMSES"	due here on or about the 7th Nov.
M.S. "ERMLAND"	due here on or about the 23rd Nov.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "OLDENBURG"	sailing from here on or about the 10th Sept.
S.S. "ADOLF VON HAEYER"	sailing from here on or about the 22nd Sept.
S.S. "SAARLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 27th Sept.
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF"	sailing from here on or about the 23rd Oct.
S.S. "HESSEN"	sailing from here on or about the 1st Nov.
S.S. "SACHSEN"	sailing from here on or about the 15th Nov.
S.S. "PREUSSEN"	sailing from here on or about the 29th Nov.

Calling at Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
Calling at Antwerp and Hamburg.

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Tel. C. 4754.

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COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "ASIA"
will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN
and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS
On or about 10th October.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M.S. "Asi."	6th September	10th October
M.S. "Afrika"	20th October	—
M.S. "Malaya"	5th November	—
M.S. "Danmark"	1st December	—

Subject to change without notice
For further particulars, please apply to:—
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S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 15th Oct.

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REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE for BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME). TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... £72.10.0.

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NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

M.V. "ESQUILINO"	From Hong Kong.
M.V. "ROMOLO"	Sails hence on or about 15th Sept.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	Sails hence on or about 13th Oct.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	Sails hence on or about 10th Nov.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "FIUME-L"	From Hong Kong
M.V. "ESQUILINO"	Sails hence on or about 20th Sept.
M.V. "ROMOLO"	Sails hence on or about 18th Oct.
M.V. "ROMOLO"	Sails hence on or about 15th Nov.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta ... 2nd Oct.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

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BEAUTIFUL HILL RESORTS GLORIOUS SCENERY.

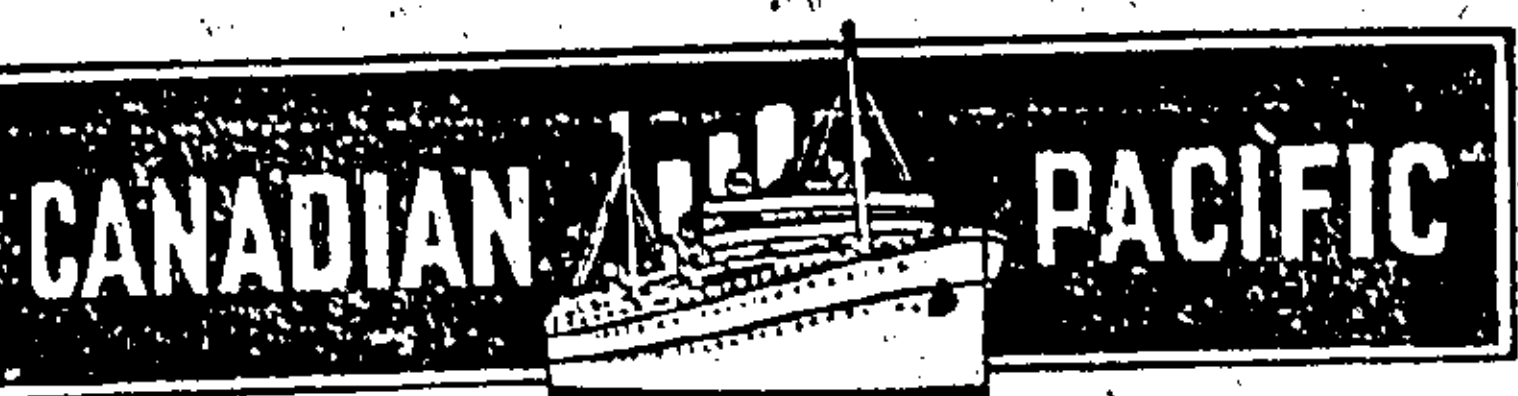
Next Sailings from Hong Kong:—

S.S. "TIKEMBANG"	8th Sept. to BATAVIA direct.
S.S. "TIKARANG"	22nd Sept. to BATAVIA direct.
S.S. "TJITAROER"	28th Sept. to BATAVIA direct.
S.S. "TJIBODAS"	13th Oct. to BATAVIA direct.

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General Manager.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC. TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER SAILINGS 1927.

STEAMERS	H. Kong Leave	Shanghai Leave	Kobe Leave	Yokohama Leave	Vancouver Arrive
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 28	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 18	Nov. 23	Nov. 26	Nov. 29	Dec. 8
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Jan. 23	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 12
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	Feb. 24	Mar. 4

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE

£120 £112 £83

All First and Second Class Rooms on the "EMPERESS OF CANADA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA" and "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" are fitted with Hot and Cold Running Water.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Aug. 30	Sept. 1	EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 12
Sept. 20	Sept. 22	EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 3

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£180, £112, £110, £102, £83; via SAN FRANCISCO.
£140, £84, £82 via JAPAN and SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

* KOREA MARU ... Tuesday, 6th Sept., 10 a.m.
* SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.
* SIBERIA MARU ... Tuesday, 4th Oct.
* Calls Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

* KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 10th Sept.
* KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 24th Sept.
* ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 8th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

* TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.
* AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Oct.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo

* SADO MARU ... Saturday, 10th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

* KAWACHI MARU ... Tuesday, 6th Sept.

NW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

* TAKEYOYO MARU ... Sunday, 11th Sept.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

* LIMA MARU ... Friday, 21st Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

* TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept.

AKITA MARU

* AKITA MARU ... Monday, 19th Sept.

NAKASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

* AKI MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

* OSAKA MARU (Moji direct) ... Sunday, 11th Sept.

* RANGHON MARU ... Saturday, 17th Sept.

* HAKONE MARU ... Monday, 19th Sept.

* PENANG MARU (Moji direct) ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

* Cargo only.

For further information, apply to—

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HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE of the United Netherlands Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly service between
Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore
and
Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North Continental Ports.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "MADOERA"		18th September.
S.S. "OLDEKERK"		17th October.
S.S. "GEMMA"		16th November.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OLDEKERK"		2nd October.
S.S. "MADOERA"		30th September.

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Telephone: Central No. 1674. Agents, York Building.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

SMALL ENTRIES BUT FAIR
CARGO.

BRITISH VESSELS BEST CONTRIBUTORS.

There were fewer vessels arriving in the harbour during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, but freights carried by these steamers were good. British ships were the best contributors.

Only eight steamers discharged here yesterday. The total amount of freight imported was 12,880 tons. Of these, four British vessels contributed 7,102 tons. The two best returns were 2,350 tons brought by the s.s. *Hudda* (British) from Hongkong, and 2,070 tons by the Norwegian steamer *Sanviken* from Batavia.

Through freights, although carried by only five steamers, were heavier than local imports. The total amount carried was 13,302 tons. Of these, three British ships accounted for 9,239 tons.

The two best returns were shown by the s.s. *Tilawa* and the Japanese vessel *Kashima Maru*. The former arriving from Calcutta and Singapore manifested 6,072 tons and the latter from Singapore had 5,510 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were the following:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	1
American	1	0
Norwegian	1	1
Japanese	2	3
Dutch	0	1
Chinese	0	1
Total	8	7

The Carriers.

S.S. *Tilawa* (British) from Singapore, 1,809 tons general for Hong Kong and 6,072 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Hudda* (British) from Hongkong, 2,350 tons coal for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Kut Sang* (British) from Amoy, 1,791 tons general for Hong Kong and 940 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Foo Shing* (British) from Swatow, 1,152 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,277 tons for other ports.

S.S. *President Grant* (American) from Shanghai, 1,832 tons general for Hong Kong and 3,583 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Nanpiken* (Norwegian) from Batavia, 2,970 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Sunghwa Maru* (Japanese) from Canton, 80 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Kashima Maru* (Japanese) from Singapore, 805 tons general for Hong Kong and 5,510 tons for other ports.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MAN ROLLS OVERBOARD
WHILE ASLEEP.

"PRESIDENT" LINERS
ARRIVE.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The master of cargo boat No. 385 reported to the police that while his vessel was on a voyage from Shanghai, it was suddenly caught in a squall when off the "Yamat" breakwater. The wind caused the boat to list to port on which side of the boat a member of the crew was asleep. The tilt of the boat caused the man to roll overboard. He immediately sank and was not seen again. The body of the unfortunate man has not yet been recovered.

Fire-Float and Junk.

A belated report of "typhoon damage" last week was made at the Harbour Office yesterday morning, when a junk mistress stated that the Fire Float, going astern to berth at Yamat shelter was in collision with her junk, doing considerable damage.

"President" Liners.

Two "President" liners arrived in port yesterday. The first arrival was the s.s. *President Grant* from the States, en route for Manila. She brought 63 cabin passengers for Hong Kong, and 23 through passengers on board. She sailed for Manila at midnight last night. About noon, the s.s. *President Jefferson* came in from Manila, en route for Seattle, via ports. She had 43 cabin passengers for Hong Kong, and 12 through passengers. The liner leaves Hong Kong for Shanghai at 4.30 a.m. to-morrow. The *President Grant* brought general cargo for Hong Kong amounting to 1,832 tons, and through cargo totalling 3,583 tons. Mails on the *Grant* from U.S.A., Canada and the North, and Europe via Siberia totalling 849 bags.

Dangerous Goods.

Dangerous goods manifested in the later shipping returns yesterday included 3,500 cases of petrol on the s.s. *Liberator* (American) from New Orleans and Amoy, and 3,450 tons of oil on the s.s. *Phorus* (British) from Tarakan. The oil is consigned to the A.P.C. and is being discharged at Tai Kok Tsui.

New Eastern Liners.

The Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. are at present building for the Bibby Line a new motor-vessel, the *Cheshire*. The new vessel will be 500-ft. in length, 60-ft. beam, and 38-ft. 3-ins. depth, with a gross register of 10,500 tons. Two eight cylinder Sulzer Diesel engines of 7,700 h.p. will drive the vessel. The cylinders will be of 28-ins. bore and 30-ins. stroke, driving the propeller shaft at 110 r.p.m. and giving the vessel a speed of 15 knots. For the Netherlands S.S. Co., the Netherlands Shipbuilding Co., are building the *Christian Huygens*, a motor vessel of 570-ft. in length, 68-ft. 9-ins. beam, 38-ft. 9-ins. depth, and 28-ft. 6-ins. draught, with a displacement of 21,700 tons. This vessel will also be driven by ten-cylinder Sulzer Diesel engines of 11,000 h.p., having cylinders of 680 m.m. bore and 1,200 m.m. stroke, giving a speed of 118 r.p.m.

Beri Beri, Cholera and Heart Failure.

Two of the vessels arriving here yesterday reported the death of four Asiatic passengers en route. The s.s. *Tilawa* had three casualties on board among a batch of 2,408 Chinese steerage passengers from Calcutta and Singapore. One of the men died of heart failure and the other two succumbed to beri beri.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

The total number of Asiatic deck passengers entering the Colony during the 24 hours at 9 a.m. yesterday was 3,834.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. s.s. *St. Alban* left Manila for this port on the morning of the 4th inst., with the outward Australian mails, and is due here this morning.

The E. & A. s.s. *Kashgar*, from Hong Kong, arrived at Marseilles on September 3rd at 3 p.m. The B.I. s.s. *Tilawa* will leave for Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Osaka about 8 a.m. to-morrow, Wednesday, September 7th. The B.I. s.s. *Talamba* will leave for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta about 1 p.m. to-morrow, Wednesday, September 7th.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were: South Wall Basin, *Serapis* and *Seraph*; East Wall Basin, *Paragon*; S.W. L. 15 and L. 19; North Arm, *Indefatigable*; West Wall Dock, *Durban*; In Dock, *Sirdar* and *Robin*; Taikoo Dock, *Peterel* and *Tern*; Kowloon Dock, *Magnolia*; No. 2 Buoy, *Belpol*; No. 6 Buoy, *Hermes*; No. 8 Buoy, *Danae*; No. 9 Buoy, *Bluebell*; No. 12 Buoy, *Somme*; No. 18 Buoy, *Ruthenia* and *Kharik*.

Foreign Men of War:—French, *Cramme* and *Argus*; U.S.S. *Pampana*.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th
MERIDIAN, EAST OF
GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Sept. 6th	6.07 a.m.	6.37 p.m.
7th	6.07	6.35
8th	6.08	6.34
9th	6.08	6.33
10th	6.08	6.32
11th	6.08	6.31
12th	6.08	6.30
13th	6.09	6.29
14th	6.09	6.28
15th	6.10	6.27
16th	6.10	6.27
17th	6.11	6.26
18th	6.11	6.25
19th	6.11	6.24
20th	6.11	6.23
21st	6.11	6.22
22nd	6.12	6.21
23rd	6.12	6.20
24th	6.12	6.19
25th	6.12	6.17
26th	6.13	6.17
27th	6.13	6.16
28th	6.14	6.15
29th	6.14	6.14
30th	6.14	6.13

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE
S.S. "KABINGA" ... London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Leth ... 14th September
S.S. "CITY OF PERTH" ... Havre, London & Glasgow ... 4th November

AUSTRALIA AUSTRAL-INDIAN LINE
Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE..... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th September
S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th October
S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th November

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S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 25th October

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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GREECE, LEBANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NOVARA"	6,989	10th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	19th Sept.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay.
"KEYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
"NANZA"	7,023	12th Oct.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,988	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"MAPORE"	8,233	20th Oct.	Straits, Colombo and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	15,504	20th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"MOREA"	10,983	7th Jan. 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,988	4th Feb.	do.
"KEYBER"	9,114	18th Feb.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	3rd Mar.	do.
"KEIWA"	9,138	10th Mar.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	17th Mar.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	31st Mar.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	7th April	do.
"MONGOLIA"	15,504	14th April	do.
"MOREA"	10,983	28th April	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	12th May	do.

+ Does not carry passengers. * Passengers to Singapore only.
* Calls at Port Sudan. Does not carry 2nd class passengers.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TALAMBA"	8,018	7th Sept., 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,000	13th Sept.	do.
"TALANA"	10,000	30th Sept.	do.
"TAKIWA"	7,938	6th Oct.	do.

* Calls at Rangoon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	25th Oct.	do.
"TANDA"	6,986	2nd Dec.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Dec.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Haikou, Oahu, Kailashgwan, Taiwan, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

